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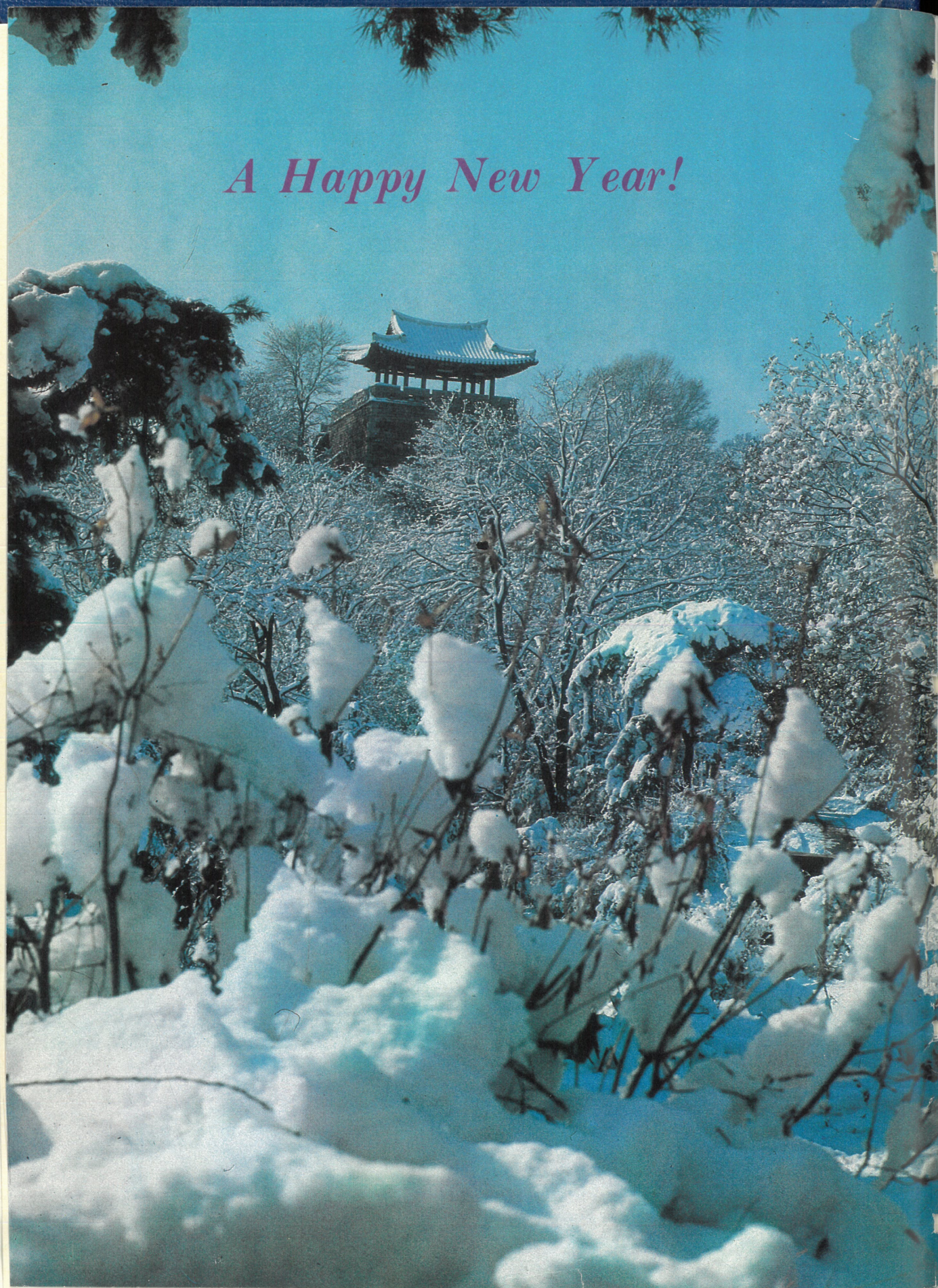
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Korea Today

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1983

A Happy New Year!

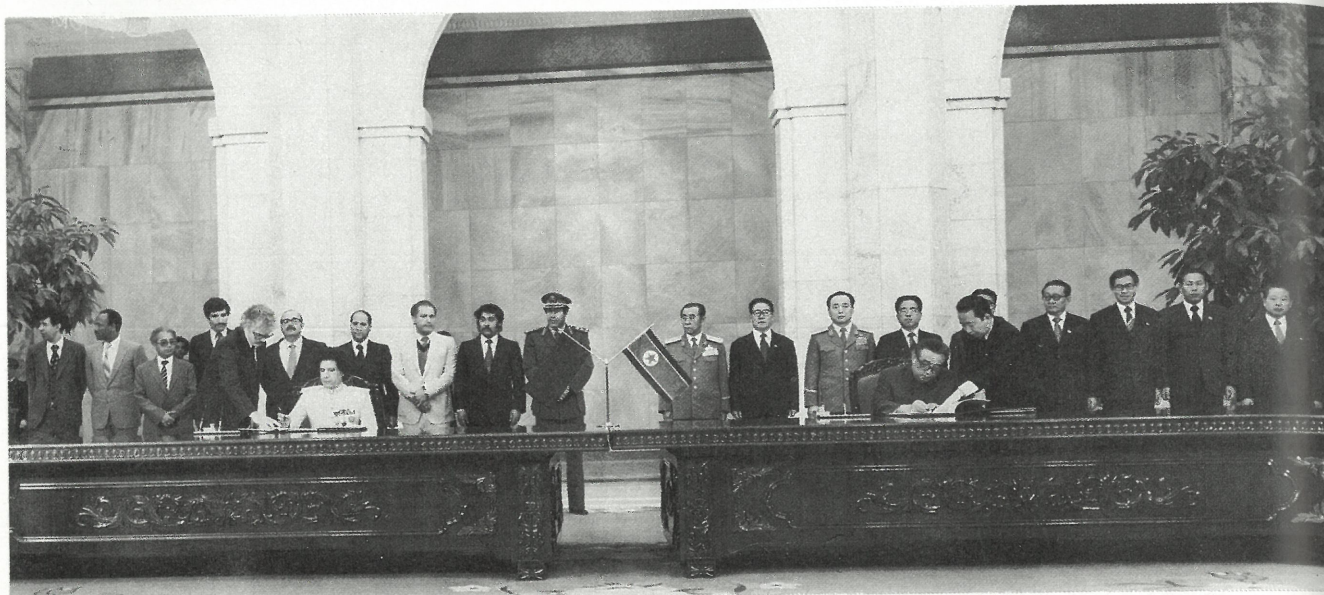


President KIM IL SUNG shakes hands with
Colonel MOAMMER EL GADDAFY

Goodwill Mission of Libyan People

At the invitation of President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Colonel Moammer El Gaddafi, Leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, paid an official visit to our country from October 29 to November 2, 1982.

Ko/P/sc



President KIM IL SUNG and Colonel MOAMMER EL GADDAFY sign the treaty of alliance on friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the SPLAJ and a general agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between the DPRK and the SPLAJ.

Hundreds of thousands of working Pyongyangites warmly welcome the goodwill mission of the Libyan people along the streets



President ANDRE KOLINGBA presents President KIM IL SUNG with a gift

Friendship Envoy of Central African People

At the invitation of President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, General Andre Kolingba, President of the Military Committee for National Redressment and Head of State of the Central African Republic, paid a state visit to our country from November 6 to 10, 1982.



Talks between Presidents KIM IL SUNG and ANDRE KOLINGBA

Delegation of Communist Party of France Visits DPRK



The great leader
Comrade
KIM IL SUNG
meets the delega-
tion of the
Communist Party
of France
(October 26, 1982)

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FRONT COVER: Happiness

BACK COVER: The snowscape of the Paekdu plateau

Teachings of the Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG on the Juche Idea (Excerpt)

THE BASIS OF THE JUCHE IDEA

"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything."

"The subject of cognition is man. Only through his own positive thinking can man recognize the essence of things and phenomena."

"Man is a social being with Chajusong and creativity. Man is the most advanced and powerful being that, through his purposeful and energetic activity, transforms the world to meet his will and demands."

"Chajusong is what keeps man alive. If he loses Chajusong in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal. We might say that socio-political life is more valuable to a man than physical life. He is a social being. If he is forsaken by society and deprived of political Chajusong, though he seems alive, he is virtually dead as social human being. That is why the revolutionaries deem it far more honourable to die in the fight for freedom than to keep themselves alive in slavery."

"Ignoring Chajusong is tantamount to ignoring man himself."

"Man is a social being with Chajusong. His activity is always determined by his thought. Because he has independent thought, he transforms the world purposefully at will, instead of blindly adapting himself to his environment."

"The ideological consciousness of a man decides his worth and conditions all his activities. The role of ideological consciousness increases as socialist and communist construction progresses and the level of ideological consciousness of the working masses rises."

"Man is the most advanced and powerful of all beings in the world. It is man that transforms nature and society; it is also man that develops science and technology. Therefore, man is the master of the world and is the factor that decides everything."

"Technology is developed by man, and machines are made and operated by man. All the material and cultural wealth of the world, precious and fine, is created by the labour of the working people."

"It is true that with no material means people can neither live nor develop. In this sense, the economy constitutes the material foundation of social life. However, this is always planned for the benefit of people and would be meaningless without them. It is also the people who create the means of living and improve living conditions."

"Man also transforms nature and society and develops science and technology. Therefore, man is the master who dominates the world and the determining factor in everything."

"Regarding the working masses as the central factor in accordance with this fundamental principle of the Juche idea, we develop all our revolutionary theories."

The Most Important and Pressing Problem

Having seen out yet one more year, mankind has ushered in 1983.

People usually recollect the bygone days at the beginning of the New Year and make their plan for the future.

Last year everywhere in the world we witnessed the flames of war which brought about such shocking incidents disturbing peace and wantonly violating people's sovereignty.

Wars on the Falkland Islands and in Lebanon, the large-scale invasion of Angola by the South African racist clique and the situation in El Salvador evoked the indignation of all mankind who set store by independence, peace and justice.

At the recent annual meeting of the Conservative Party, the British Prime Minister Thatcher spoke in praise of their invasion of the Falkland Islands. She blabbed that "the South Pacific spirit is the British spirit in its golden age" and expressed her wish that the "feelings that swept this land at that time" would keep "inspiring" them.

Her reckless remark shows how desperately the imperialists are trying to return to the past when they swallowed other country as they pleased by means of threat and blackmail through the use of several gunboats in accordance with the law of the jungle.

The US imperialists stood behind all aggressions and wars that took place throughout the world last year.

As soon as they assumed office, the Reagan Administration frantically stepped up arms expansion and mass production of nuclear weapons in their attempt to "reconstruct the United States as a great power" and dominate the world by dint of "force". And last year they put forward the theory of simultaneous "three great wars" in Northeast Asia, the Near East and Europe and madly raised

war clamours.

The military expenditure amounting to over 220,000 million dollars, mass production of chemical and germ weapons, placement of new-type nuclear weapons in Europe and south Korea, the stratagem to draw the allies and satellites into the implementation of the war plan under the signboard of the so-called "strategic cooperation", the promotion of the "study of emergency in the Far East" and perfection of the US-Japan-south Korea joint operation system, full-scale acceleration of the plan for armed intervention in the countries of Central America aspiring to independence, large-scale military exercises for nuclear war, provocation of local wars through satellites and puppets—all this has clearly shown that the Reagan Administration is the most bellicose of all the successive US regimes and that US imperialism is the very ringleader of aggression and war.

The danger of a new world war is increasing with each passing day owing to the aggressive and war policy of the US imperialists and their lackeys.

To remove the danger of war and safeguard universal peace and security is the most important and urgent problem confronting progressive mankind in the New Year.

The solution of this problem lies in making the whole world independent.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"When the whole world wins independence, a new world war can be prevented and a lasting world peace will be maintained, while all nations will have great possibilities to build an independent and prosperous new society and give full Chajusong to the masses."

As the great leader taught an independent world means a world where all forms of dominationism and colonialism have been wiped out and the sovereignty of all countries and nations is fully

granted.

Therefore, if the whole world wins independence, the source of war will be removed completely.

Thanks to the powerful struggle of the socialist forces and the newly-emerging forces as well as of the progressive people who champion Chajusong, the US and other imperialists have been dealt a severe blow and are now on the decline. However, they still remain a dangerous force of war.

When the world's people wage a dynamic struggle to wipe out imperialism and colonialism, the independence of the whole world will be promoted and it will be possible to prevent the danger of world war.

What is important in the struggle against imperialism, is to concentrate attack on US imperialism, its ringleader. As we could see from the wars on the Falkland Islands and in Lebanon last year, whenever any conflicts take place, the US imperialists act as the "mediator" and "arbitrator" for their "fair solution". However, in fact, they are the ringleader who provoke the conflicts, and, as such, they resort to all means and ways to realize solely their own aggressive designs as well as those of their followers.

The world's people should clearly see the aggressive nature of US imperialism and, along with this, the viciousness and danger of their crafty double-faced stratagem designed to deceive people, and of their machinations to disrupt and alienate the newly-emerging countries. At the same time, it is important not to have any illusion about the US imperialists but maintain a firm stand so that they will never be fooled by their cajolery. When the anti-US struggle is strengthened in all parts of the world and the US imperialists become impotent their allies and stooges would not dare invade other country and, even if they try it, it would not be a big problem to cut off their tentacles.

Realizing sovereignty is indispensable for ensuring peace.

When the sovereignty of a country and nation is violated, domination and subjugation are un-

avoidable. And where there are domination and subjugation, it would be impossible to speak about peace. Peace gained through slavish submission is not genuine peace.

When all countries and peoples exercise their full sovereign rights, there will be no countries that give orders, or receive orders from others, no dominating or dominated peoples in the world, and completely equal relations will be established between countries and peoples and a durable world peace ensured.

Indeed, winning independence for the whole world is the genuine road to completely eliminate all factors of war and guarantee a lasting peace and security on the globe, which the humanity has been aspiring to for so long.

The most important in successfully accomplishing the cause of making the whole world independent is for the peoples of all countries to make joint efforts and firmly unite and closely cooperate with one another. The might of the peoples lies precisely in unity. Invincible is the might of the united masses both within a country and on a worldwide scale.

As last year's lesson shows, it is precisely because the countries and peoples failed to fight in firm unity that the imperialists and a handful of their lackeys could invade other countries and perpetrate nefarious atrocities of plunder and murder.

When the peoples of the non-aligned countries and all other newly-emerging countries firmly maintain Chajusong and wage a dynamic joint struggle in close unity, it will be possible to isolate and weaken the imperialist forces, successfully frustrate the aggression and interference on the part of the imperialists and their lackeys, defend peace and sovereignty and win independence for the whole world.

In the New Year our people will speed up the cause of winning independence for the whole world, by waging a resolute struggle in firm unity with all the peoples who champion Chajusong.

Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits

Hearts' Desire of People

Korea, a land of morning calm situated in the east of Asia! It saw the old year out and saw in the New Year of 1983.

The Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph and other magnificent monumental structures completed last year shed bright rays. The towns and villages turned into a socialist paradise better to live in. As they greet the first morning of the New Year on this land of Juche, our people feel unusually great pride and joy. The hearts of the people across the country are full of fresh hope and joy, and the whole land resounds with songs of bliss.

People ponder deeply over their life and fate on the New Year's Day. They look back with deep emotions on the past happiness and heartaches imprinted on their mind, and think of their future plan.

As they led miserable and tortuous lives under the jackboots of Japanese imperialist aggressors, the Korean people think much of their bliss of today on this joyous New Year's Day.

Irrespective of the place of residence—in towns, farming and fishing villages and plain and mountain areas—they have one desire of their hearts: the great leader President Kim Il Sung's long life and good health. That is why on the first morning of the hopeful New Year of 1983 all the Korean people offer their New Year greetings to him, wishing him longevity from the bottom of their hearts. The people of south Korea occupied by US imperialism as well as all the overseas Koreans respectfully wish the great leader President Kim Il Sung to live long in good health, looking up to the sky over the

revolutionary capital of Pyongyang. From early morning multitudes of people endlessly stream to Mansu Hill on which stands the statue of the great leader and to Mangyongdae where he was born. The people of all social strata visit the statues of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and offer the New Year greetings everywhere in our country—Hamhung, Chongjin, Hyesan, Kanggye, Sinuiju, Wonsan, Sariwon, Haeju and Kaesong. And all the families on this land put on their best and respectfully offer their New Year greetings to the great leader before his portraits on the morning of the New Year's Day.

The whole land of Korea overflows with the best wishes of the people for the longevity of the respected leader.

This earnest wish was deeply seated in the hearts of our people when they acclaimed him as their great leader for the first time in their history of thousands of years.

There lives an old man surnamed Pak in the neighbourhood of 90 in Samjiyon County, Ryanggang Province. On April 15 last, the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, he made a deep bow before his portrait with his sons, daughters-in-law, grandchildren and great grandchildren. And he said in an excited tone of voice:

"You don't know full well how our family which had lived in despair and grief came to enjoy such happiness as today. Half a century ago the name of the great General sounded like a legend here in this remote village. I still remember vividly the features

of the burn tillers who, looking up to Mt. Paekdu, eagerly wished him good health and a long life. You should loyally attend him generation after generation."

As they had not a preeminent leader, the Korean people thoroughly experienced the sorrow as a ruined nation and shed plenty of blood in vain.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung authored the great Juche idea and shook Mt. Paekdu, a holy revolutionary mountain, with the gun roar of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, upholding the revolutionary banner of the idea. From then on the strength of resurrection welled up in the hearts of the Korean people and the rays of national liberation began to shine all over the land of three thousand *ri* where the dark clouds hung low.

For 20 years he surmounted all sorts of hardships and trials and led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory and liberated the country. After liberation he built a people's paradise on this land, and the Korean people, once forsaken like roadside pebbles, became a happy, proud and dignified people as today.

Through the lesson of history and the experience of their life the Korean people keenly felt that they cannot lead worthy and happy lives nor have a rosy future without the great leader President Kim Il Sung. That is why they highly esteem, follow and are always faithful to him.

On the first morning of the New Year workers, farmers, working intellectuals and children endlessly stream to Mansu Hill with the same intense loyalty as the young communists showed at the dawn of the Korean revolution and as the revolutionary fighters displayed during the sanguinary anti-Japanese war.

They also earnestly wish the great leader to rest full well even a single day as he is devoting all his life to the good of the people without a moment's rest.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"For me, the happiest thing is to be loved and supported by the people, and the worthiest thing is to serve them. I wish to live on, enjoying their love and support, and it is my revolutionary duty to fight for them to the last."

The great leader President Kim Il Sung is a father of the people who was born to serve the people, lives among them all his life through and devotes himself entirely to them.

When the great leader President Kim Il Sung worked out new tactics to wipe out the enemy and made a plan for nation-building after liberation in the tent of the Headquarters in the camp during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, his men urged him to take a good rest even for a night. But he said that he would have a good rest after liberation.

However, after liberation the great leader worked day and night, making an unending on-the-spot guidance tour, to build a new country. That time, too, officials earnestly asked the great leader President Kim Il Sung to take even a short rest, but he said that he would have a rest after he laid the soiled groundwork for nation-building.

In those grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War he said he would take a rest after the war was won.

But even after the victorious war the great leader visited towns and farming and fishing villages for on-the-spot guidance and energetically led the postwar reconstruction work.

Today the Korean people live in plenty but the leader works so hard without taking a rest for a while to make them better off. Therefore, they wish him to have a rest and enjoy longevity more and more ardently with the lapse of time.

The Korean people presented the great leader President Kim Il Sung with a table clock they made

with all care. When it is 12 o'clock at night, the clock sounds low and deferentially says, "Dear leader, the night is far advanced." It reflects the hearty wishes of our people for the good rest and long and healthy life of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. They are firmly confident that only when the great leader leads a long and healthy life, can there be joy, happiness and a rosy future for them. Their New Year greetings "Long life and good health to the great leader" reflect their firm resolve to loyally attend the great leader President Kim Il Sung and carry forward the revolutionary cause of Juche to consummation through generations under the leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

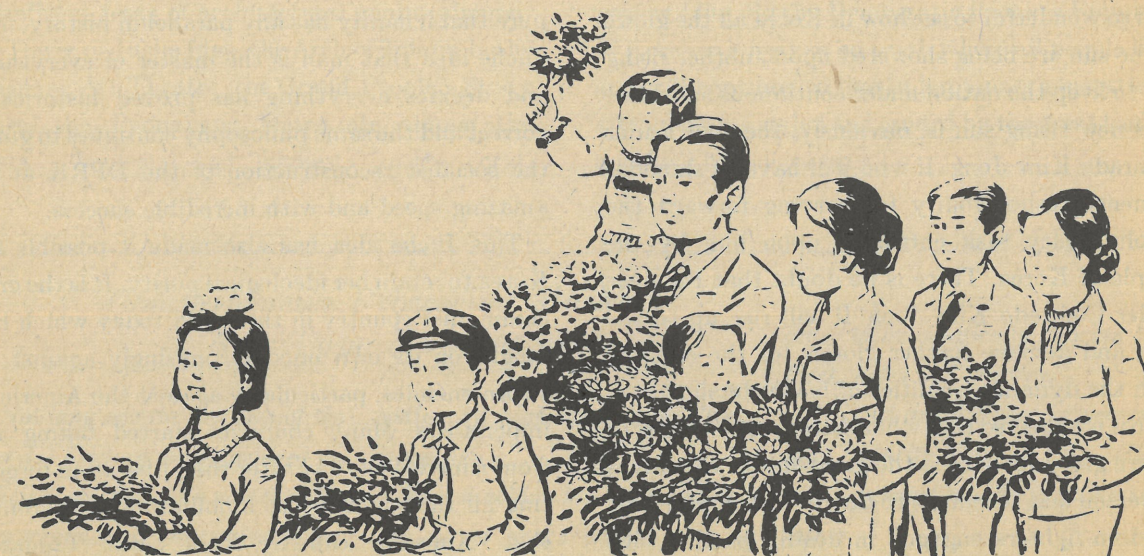
In Mangyongdae where the great leader President Kim Il Sung fostered his revolutionary ambition in his childhood, all sorts of trees grow luxuriantly all the year round. There are thousands of various trees, including the 300-year-old aromatic tree and other trees which were transplanted every year for over twenty years by Li Gwan Do who works at the

Pyongyang Passenger Train Corps. He came to Mangyongdae and transplanted trees there with his sons and daughters last April. And he said: "When Mangyongdae flourishes, the great plan of the respected leader flowers out all over the country and his great Juche idea can shed more brilliant rays. You should dedicate your all to making Mangyongdae bright for ever."

This is not what he said to his children alone. This fully reflects the strong desire of our people to attend the great leader President Kim Il Sung for ever, bring his great plan into flower from generation to generation, and live happily for good in the fatherland of Juche.

We ring out the old significant year when we celebrated the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung as a grand political festival amid the best wishes of all people and usher in the New Year of 1983 when a new hope and victory await us. More and more working people stream to Mansu Hill and wish him a long life in good health.

O Dok Yon



Comrade KIM IL SUNG— the Greatest Revolutionary of the World

Hayat Hussain (Bangladesh)

The attention of the revolutionaries all over the world is now focussed on one man. He is Comrade Kim Il Sung, the President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the greatest revolutionary of our times. It is a great misfortune for the working class people of the world that they have already lost most of the leaders who led some of the most historic revolution in the past and were working hard to further the cause of world communism, Lenin, Stalin, Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai—all are gone and the only revolutionary leader and statesman who still remains with the torch of revolution in his hand to inspire the down-trodden masses across the lands and seas, from one end of the globe to the other, is the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader is now a symbol of hope for all. It is so wonderful to see how in Korea all the glows of the sun are being showered upon another rising sun to keep the nation under continuous sunshine. This new rising sun is, obviously, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who will have to shoulder immense responsibility in carrying forward the revolutionary task entrusted upon him by the people of Korea. There is no doubt that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il will rise up to the task and achieve further glories for the country with the dynamic qualities of his leadership.

So it is expected that while setting up the pillar of future glory for Korea the great leader also gives his lesson and teachings to the revolutionaries and freedom-fighters engaged in deadly battles with the colonialist and imperialist forces all over the

world. In a world bitterly suppressed and exploited by the imperialist powers while revolutionary parties stand divided and fragmented mainly due to factionalism and flunkeyism causing frustration to the dedicated cadres the valuable teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stand out as the most practical and correct line of action for the emancipation of the masses.

This teaching is embodied in the immortal Juche idea, a scientific theory of self-reliance propounded, experimented and successfully applied by the great leader during his long revolutionary career and in the socialist reconstruction of modern Korea. Since its very inception, at the initial stage of revolutionary struggle, the Juche idea not only stood the test of time but also dazzled the world with the Korean way of revolution, so perfect and pure that it hardly has any parallel in history. The Juche idea that man is the master of everything and decides everything has proved historically correct and the same philosophy continues to guide the socialist reconstruction of the DPRK at an amazing speed and with incredible success.

This Juche idea has also made it possible for Korea to retain her ideological purity. It is the only communist country in the world today which has fought on its own uncompromisingly against its sworn enemies, particularly against the American imperialists. Many countries started taking aid from America the day after their liberation forgetting all the suppression, humiliation and agonies that America caused them. But Comrade Kim Il Sung going along the Juche line chose to

depend on the resources and manpower of his own country rather than to compromise with the imperialists.

This makes him the most unassailable and uncompromising communist leader of the world today whom the imperialists fear but the people admire.

And, as has been mentioned earlier, the unbelievable pace of socialist reconstruction in Korea achieved and continuing on the principles of self-reliance should be an example to many other countries. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has turned the barren lands of Korea into a granary of food with high-yielding crops, green pastures, beautiful orchards and gardens all over. As if by his magic touch, the great leader has transformed overnight a backward and exploited people, unfed or half-fed, illiterate and half-clad for a long time, into a nation beaming with life with every citizen living in full guarantee of food, clothing, dwelling, education and health. And like a flower in the centre Pyongyang has now been built into a most modern city like a veritable paradise on earth that cannot be believed unless seen.

Pyongyang is a city of many wonders where magnificent feats of architectural genius abound. The Tower of Juche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Mansudae Art Theatre, the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang Metro are among the "bests", "biggests" and "highests" in the world.

And these are not meant for a handful of rich people as they do in the capitalist world but are the properties of the working class people of Korea.

Another most spectacular thing to see in Korea is the real people-oriented character of its army. They live and freely mix with the people and are found everywhere from streets and parks to the art theatres side by side with the people.

In other countries, particularly in the capitalist and feudal countries the armed forces are kept segregated in barracks far away from the people, to be used more often than not, as a brutal force against their own people rather than for the defence of the country. The Korean army system is possible only where and when the aim of the government and the people is one and the same, which in other words means under a truly people's government.

Such a wonderful and well-built social fabric of life as may be seen in Korea is simply unthinkable in any other place. Apart from the people-oriented leadership in Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's infinite love for people and selfless dedication for their welfare are hardly comparable. In his warm care there can be nothing but bliss and perfect bliss. So the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a heaven on earth where all people live and will continue to live in happiness generations after generations led and guided by the great leader and his able successor.

Comprehensive Processing Machine of New Type Manufactured

Not long ago the workers of the April 3 Factory manufactured an efficient machine of a new type for comprehensively processing motor bodies of high-speed tunnelling machines. This machine has 8 tools on the two turret heads which turn in

order to automatically process 11 faces, holes and grooves.

It is 12 times higher in processing capacity than existing lathes and can substitute for 8 universal lathes.



Immortal Juche Idea

Independent and Creative Stands —Guiding Principle in Revolution and Construction

Independent and creative stands are the only correct stand on and method of revolution and construction found by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The stand on and method of the revolution and construction are a most fundamental problem concerning the destiny of the working masses of people, a vital problem which decides the destinies of the country and the nation.

Only when the masses of people take a correct stand and employ a right method in the revolution and construction can they properly set their fighting goals and work out methods of struggle and promote the revolutionary struggle and construction work successfully. Otherwise they suffer setbacks and ordeals.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"An independent stand is the fundamental attitude the working masses must always maintain in the revolution and construction, and a creative stand is the fundamental method they must employ in the struggle to transform nature and society."

Independent and creative stands are the stand and method which stem from the position and role of the working masses in the revolution and construction.

Since the working masses are masters and driving force of the revolution and construction they should maintain independent and creative stands like master of the revolution and construction.

Independent stand is a revolutionary stand that asks one to decide all problems independently proceeding from the interests of one's own people and carry out the revolution and construction in a responsible way on the principle of self-reliance. This stand is the fundamental stand which should be kept in the revolution and construction because it

most thoroughly champions Chajusong of the working masses and enables them to maintain their stand as master of the revolution and discharge their responsibility as such.

Creative stand is a revolutionary stand that asks one to always believe in the strength of the masses and solve all problems in accord with the specific conditions of one's own country by giving full play to their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative. This stand is the fundamental method one must employ in transforming nature and society because it brings the working masses' creativity into the fullest play and enables them to fulfil their role as masters of revolution.

Independent and creative stands are the most scientific stand and method which accord with the nature of man and revolutionary movement. They are also the most revolutionary stand and method which reflect the fundamental demands of our times and the aspirations of the people.

Independent and creative stands clarified by the great leader President Kim Il Sung are the only correct guiding principle that leads the working masses' struggle for Chajusong to victory.

Their greatness and invincible might lie in that they provide the working masses with a weapon to hew out their destinies independently and creatively.

For several thousand years the working masses shed much blood and toiled and moiled to create and develop history as the subject of social movement. However, they suffered bitter slavery because they failed to find out a correct way to hew out their own destinies.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung taught the working masses a great truth that they are masters of their own destinies, indicated the only

correct stand and method to shape the destiny of the popular masses, and thus led them to make history and cut out their destinies by themselves.

The greatness of his original thought on independent and creative stands lies precisely in that it has showed a true way for the masses to hew out the destinies of the party, the people and the country by their own efforts on their independent faith. It is also a world-historic exploit the Juche idea performed for the human liberation struggle.

The greatness and invincible might of the independent and creative stands lie also in that they enable the people of each country to carry on their country's revolution along the straight track, without any deviations, develop their country independently and firmly uphold national dignity.

All nations are equal and have the sacred right of national self-determination, and revolutionary struggle is waged with a national state as a unit.

A nation should realize complete political self-determination and exercise its rights. Only then can it bring about its independence and prosperity and carry out the revolution and construction in accord with the interests of its own people.

Historical experience shows that when a person turns to flunkeyism he becomes an idiot, when a people take to flunkeyism their country falls into ruin, and when a party acquires flunkeyism it makes a mess of the revolution and construction.

By explicating independent and creative stands the great leader President Kim Il Sung has enabled the party and the people of each country to oppose flunkeyism and dogmatism and firmly establish Juche, think of and judge all problems with their heads and to solve them in accord with the demands of revolution and their interests.

This is a historic event which enabled each country's party and people to advance the revolution and construction along the straight road to victory, firmly defend national independence and dignity and better construct socialism and commun-

ism as desired by themselves.

Still another greatness and invincible might of the independent and creative stands lie in that they have provided the communists of each country with a guide to properly settle the correlation between national and international duties of the revolution.

The correct solution of this correlation poses as an important problem requiring an urgent solution in our era when the revolutionary struggle of the working class has advanced greatly and is developing with great depth extensively on a worldwide scale.

The revolution in each country is part and parcel of world revolution and an internationalist duty set before the people of that country. Carrying out the revolution and construction well in each country amounts to strengthening the international revolutionary forces and accelerating the world revolution.

By clarifying the truth of the revolution that making one's country's revolution well from firm independent and creative stands is precisely to be faithful to the international duty, the great leader President Kim Il Sung gave a most correct answer to the question of correlation between national and international duties.

This great idea of the respected leader has paved the real way to contribute practically to the internationalist duty by faithfully carrying out the national duty under the banner of Chajusong.

The elucidation of the idea on independent and creative stands was a great invention that struck out a short cut for the building of a new independent world free from all manner of domination and subordination, interference and control. And it was the establishment of a guiding principle of revolution that saves the destinies of the country, the nation, the party and the revolution and advances the brilliant future of communism, the supreme ideal of mankind.



A Great Man

Large Gong on Taedong Gate Sounds Again

It was at the last midnight of December 1945. The Pyongyang people were surprised at the abrupt sound of a large gong. Dingdong, dingdong.... The heavy sound broke the silence of the icy winter night and echoed far and wide.

Young folks did not know what gong was sounding. But old people who lived all their life in Pyongyang guessed at once that the gong on Taedong Gate tolled. They thought to themselves: The gong was sounded again as General Kim Il Sung destroyed Japs and liberated Korea.

Their hearts were full of emotion at the toll of the gong after the lapse of scores of years. The gong cast by our ancestors sounded at midnight and dawn. The Pyongyang people were accustomed to its sound. But it was never sounded after Japanese imperialism occupied Korea; nobody was allowed by Japs to sound the gong.

The Pyongyang folks were indignant over national ruin and always longed for the gong sound.

Now, the gong tolled on the eve of the first New Year after the liberation of Korea. Here was a story.

That morning the respected leader General Kim Il Sung called in a cadre of the Pyongyang People's Committee and acquainted himself with the preparations for the New Year's Day. At the time daily necessities and

foodstuffs were in short supply, because Japanese imperialism had destroyed factories, fleeing from Korea after its surrender. So the people could not prepare well for the New Year's Day. Informed of this, the General was worried and said:

"It is a long-established custom of our people to take good meals and enjoy themselves in fine clothes on the New Year's Day.

"But they could not enjoy the day to their heart's content for the last 36 years due to the harsh exploitation, plunder and colonial oppression of Japanese imperialist aggressors.

"We are greeting the first New Year's Day on the land clear of Japs. We should care to make the entire people spend the day most joyfully and meaningfully."

The General stressed that they should do their level best to prepare for the New Year's Day though there might be many difficulties. And he indicated the specific ways for this.

He paused for a while, absorbed in deep thought, and asked the cadre: **"Can we toll the gong on the Taedong Gate right now?"**

The cadre replied in the affirmative. The General was hugely delighted and said: **"Then, sound the gong at 12 o'clock this night."**

Thus the gong left untouched for long was tolled again, giving the joy of liberation again to the Pyongyang folks who greeted the first New Year after liberation.



Korean Revolution Museum (3)

In the Gun Roar of Great Anti-Japanese War

The first half of the 1930s holds an important place in the history of the Korean revolution.

In this period the great leader President Kim Il Sung founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, a revolutionary armed force of a Juche type, and established guerrilla

bases—liberated areas. And the revolutionary forces grew in bloody battles against the enemy.

The struggle against the most heinous Japanese imperialists armed to the teeth was beset with hardships and ordeals but it won proud victory.

Rooms Nos. 8-14 of the Korean Revolution Museum preserve many historic relics and materials which tell of the events at the time.

"Saddle" and "House in Xiashahe" (model) show a part of the great leader's struggle to form the anti-Japanese armed ranks.

After they invaded Manchuria in September 1931, Japanese imperialists perpetrated barbarous atrocities in Korean settlements, killing all, burning all and plundering all, in an attempt to stamp out the revolutionary forces of our people.

To cope with the suddenly changed situation, the great leader called the Mingyuegou Meeting in December 1931, where he put forward the policy to wage the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the form of guerrilla warfare. According to this policy he launched an energetic

struggle to form the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army, a standing revolutionary armed force.

The "saddle" was used by the great leader at the time.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army he founded on April 25, 1932, was the first revolutionary armed force in our country guided by the great Juche idea. It was an armed force fighting against Japanese imperialism, and at the same time it was a political army which educated the masses of people and organized and mobilized them in the revolutionary struggle.

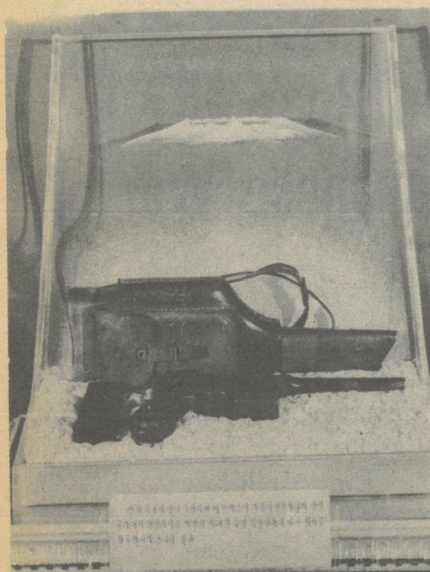
After founding the army the great leader President Kim Il Sung went to the house in Xiashahe, Antu County, where his mother lived, with one *mal* of hulled millet got by his comrades. She was seriously ill.

His mother of strong will said to him:

"If you worry about your home, you cannot make revolution. I'm alive, and no spider is going to weave a web over the mouth of a living person. If a man who is out to restore his lost country worries about his home, how can he achieve a great thing? You are going to build



The flag used when the great leader President Kim Il Sung declared the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army



The pistol used by the great leader President Kim Il Sung during the anti-Japanese armed struggle

larger units to fight the enemy, so is it right for you to act in this way?..."

These were the last words she said to her son.

A few months later the great leader called at this house again when his mother had already left this world.

Before his mother's grave he made a firm resolve to crush brigandish Japanese imperialism and liberate his country without fail.

He repressed the grief and sorrow of his family and left his two helpless younger brothers in the care of others before he left his home.

"Yongil Bomb" in Room No. 11 affords a glimpse of the struggle to obtain arms, the most difficult task during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

At that time the anti-Japanese

guerrillas needed arms to defeat the strong Japanese imperialists equipped with up-to-date weapons. No one gave them even a single rifle free of charge, and there was no money to buy arms.

Therefore, they wrested arms from the enemy to fight him. Meanwhile they built an arsenal in their base and repaired or made arms there.

The great leader was not a chemist. Though, he succeeded in making powder after repeated experiments and ensured that powerful Yongil bombs were produced in large quantities at the ordnance depots of the guerrilla army.

At the first stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle guerrilla bases were established in different places. They consisted of bases in the form of liberated areas (which were under the complete control of guerrillas) and semi-guerrilla areas around them (which were revolutionized areas formally controlled by the enemy but actually guided by the guerrilla army and revolutionary organizations).

In the bases in the form of liberated areas the people's revolutionary government was set up and it carried out agrarian and other democratic reforms.

In these bases there were no exploitation and oppression and the working people were masters. So they were a beacon of hope to the entire Korean people.

Japanese imperialists made desperate efforts to destroy the

guerrilla bases. The guerrillas and people in the bases rose as one man and fought the enemy and the entire people actively supported their struggle.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said during the anti-Japanese armed struggle:

"If the entire people are under arms they can repulse any enemy."

Room No. 11 exhibits a sand table of the defence system of the Xiaowangqing guerrilla base where the Headquarters of the Korean revolution was situated.

Sentry posts were set up on all heights and what they watched was promptly reported to the Headquarters through various signal systems. Trenches and pits were dug near or in roads and all the people in the bases were armed.

In the spring of 1933 the Japanese imperialists made most frantic efforts. They mobilized large troops to "nip" the bases in the bud and especially to "crush" the Headquarters of revolution. In the winter of 1933-34, too, they launched large-scale "punitive" operations. But each time they suffered heavy casualties and took to flight due to the all-people defence system established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and to his outstanding strategy and tactics.

Section No. 1 of the Revolution Museum (for the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle) keeps many flags of the Korean People's

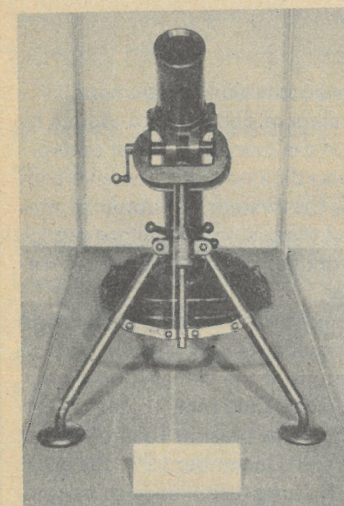
Revolutionary Army. One of them is the flag which was used by the guerrillas when the great leader went to have a talk with the Chinese nationalist anti-Japanese unit.

From the first days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the great leader realized joint struggle with the armed units led by the Chinese communists. He also paid close attention to forming a united front with the anti-Japanese units of Chinese nationalists.

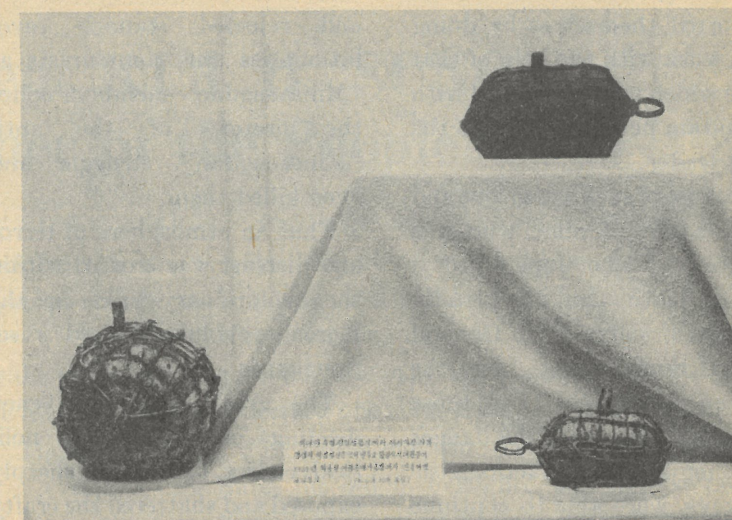
At that time the anti-Japanese units were hostile to the Korean communists, taken in by the crafty policy of Japanese imperialism to set Koreans and Chinese at variance.

Therefore, the formation of a united front was very important yet difficult.

Thanks to the wise guidance of the great leader the anti-



The mortar captured in the Laoheishan battle in the summer of 1935



Yongil bombs made at the guerrillas' arsenal during the anti-Japanese armed struggle

imperialist united front was formed with the anti-Japanese units in June 1933.

Later, under the command of the great leader the Korean People's Revolutionary Army units and the Chinese anti-Japanese units fought many battles together such as Dongning County Seat and Luozigou battles and won great victories, thus further consolidating the anti-imperialist united front.

In the Dongning County Seat battle a commander of the Chinese anti-Japanese unit was wounded and exposed to the danger of being caught by the enemy. The great leader sent his men to save the wounded commander. Deeply convinced from the struggle that the Korean communists were genuine people, he joined later the Korean People's Revolutionary

Army commanded by the great leader and fought valiantly as a commander faithful to him.

In the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the Korean People's Revolutionary Army won brilliant victory in every battle, overcoming manifold difficulties and ordeals. This invincible might came from the great leader's boundless love for and trust in the guerrillas and the people.

He always relied on the masses of people and, mixing with them, inspired them to a new victory. We can see his noble human love clearly in a "fountain pen" in Room No. 13.

The great leader was so anxious about the life of a Korean peasant who rendered active support to the guerrillas that he sent him a white horse as a present. The peasant's family

supported themselves by doing farm work with the help of that horse which was exchanged with a fountain pen to present to the great leader.

Because of such warm love and trust, a girl of nine, who was arrested by the Japs, died a heroic death shouting loudly "Long live General Kim Il Sung! Long Live the Korean revolution!" and those guerrillas who faced the danger of being killed by factionalist-flunkeys, were able to continue their worthy struggle.

Scared at the might of the guerrilla army, Japanese imperialists formed "Minsaengdan" and many other organizations of spies and stooges in an attempt to disintegrate the revolutionary ranks from within.

Factionalist-flunkeys branded

and rejected staunch revolutionaries and communists as "Minsaengdan" members under the pretext of the anti-"Minsaengdan" struggle and even killed them.

Thus an atmosphere of terror and distrust was created within the revolutionary ranks, and the Korean revolution faced a serious crisis.

The great leader convened meetings of military and political cadres twice and sharply exposed and shattered the crafty manoeuvres of the factionalist-flunkeys, thereby achieving the unity and cohesion of the ranks and saving the revolution from the crisis.

In the process of fighting with Japanese imperialists under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the ranks of the guerrilla army ex-

panded rapidly and strengthened politico-ideologically and militarily and their kindred ties with the masses became closer, thus paving a highroad for raising the armed struggle to new heights.

In March 1935, the great leader made a firm resolution to dissolve guerrilla zones and to go over to positive offensives to rout the enemy everywhere by advancing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into wider regions.

He sent some units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into northern Korea and south Manchuria. And he gave new assignments to the people in the guerrilla zones and sent them into the enemy-held areas, and he led the main force to north Manchuria for an expedition.

Kim Sun Ryong

Phraseology

Taeon Work System

The Taeon work system is a new system of socialist economic management established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

It is a work system which embodies the revolutionary mass line in economic management, proceeding from the philosophical principle of the great Juche idea that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

First, the Taeon work system, unlike the system of one-man management by director, enables all management activities to be conducted under the collective leadership of the Party committee; second, priority is given to political work to activate the producer masses and carry out economic tasks; third, people work, helping and leading each other forward, on the collectivist principle.

This work system also applies the principle of

scientific accuracy to economic management.

It comprises the system of collective guidance by the Party committee in the management of enterprises, the system of coordinated and intensive guidance to production, the system of supply of materials from above, and the system of welfare service under which the working people's lives are responsibly looked after.

As seen above, the Taeon work system is an excellent economic management system which conforms with the nature of the socialist economy.

During his on-the-spot guidance to the Taeon Electric Machinery Plant (the present Taeon General Heavy Machine Works) in December 1961 the great leader President Kim Il Sung established this economic management system and popularized it throughout the country. That is why our people call it the Taeon work system.

President KIM IL SUNG, Father of the People

A Korean saying goes "Fishes flock together in the deep water." This means that a person of high virtue attracts people.

People are unanimous in extolling the respected leader President Kim Il Sung as "the leader of the people" and "the father of the people". This is due to his lofty love for the people.

* * *

It was one day early in March, 1933, a year of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader General Kim Il Sung, who was on the march, ordered his unit to rest in front of a peasant's house near Liangshuiquanzi on the Tuman River.

His men called the master but no answer.

To tell the truth, there were an old couple and their children in the house, who had mistaken the guerrillas for Jap soldiers. So they hid in fear.

The old couple looked out through a hole in the papered door and were surprised at the sight of an unexpected scene.

In spite of the biting cold, a young man who seemed to be a commander, said to his men: "We can keep warm by doing some exercise. It's better than sitting about doing nothing." Then he picked up an axe under the house's frontal earthen bank and began to chop the wood piled up in the courtyard.

His men followed suit.

The old couple were deeply moved at this sight. They thought they must be anti-Japanese guerrillas.

The old man came out and ran up to the young man who was chopping firewood and invited him to come in, taking the axe off his hand.

Declining his offer with thanks, the General gave him a cigarette and kindly asked about his family affairs. Leaving the place after resting the General gave the old man some money and was deeply concerned about his hard living conditions.

Just at that moment when the unit was about to leave, the old man learned that he was General Kim Il Sung whom all the people respected as the sun of the nation.

The old man said with tears in his eyes: "You are a great man, and you, the commander, chopped our firewood...."

With a smile the General said: "The commander is a son of the people, too. There is no reason why I should not do what others do!"

The old man was moved to tears by the profound meaning of the General's words.

To share life and death, sweets and bitters with the people—this is a firm creed in the life of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

In the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War (October 1950) the great leader spent a few days in a village, Changsong County, North Pyongan Province.

At the time the people in this area lived on mixed meal due to wartime conditions.

But the cooks felt that they would not serve such meal to him and was cooking rice.

He saw this and told them to cook mixed food, saying: "When people mix rice with other cereals, we, too, must do the same."

On a Sunday in August 1957 the great leader visited a fish-breeding institute.

The fishpond dikes got muddy with night rain. But the fatherly leader, without caring for his clothes

getting wet, looked round fishponds one after another, walking along the muddy dikes.

He spoke in detail about the ecological features of fishes and their feed problem and the problems arising in scientific research and was about to leave, when workers here took a bucket of live carp and asked him to accept it as their gift. He said that he would have fish when it had multiplied and all our people had some and that he could not eat fish before they had.

"It is our wishes, dear leader. Please accept it," they begged.

The fatherly leader said to them persuadingly:

"Put it back into the pond quickly. When plenty of fish is provided to the entire people I will have it together."

President Kim Il Sung got into the car only after seeing them set the carp free.

It is our respected leader who thinks first of the people with some fishes.

Legendary episodes of the respected President Kim Il Sung's popular personality can be heard everywhere in our country—towns, mountain villages, factories, farms and fishing villages.

* * *

On the New Year's Eve of 1972, the respected

President Kim Il Sung saw school children's New Year performance.

After the performance he congratulated the children.

They all ran up to the leader shouting hurrah for him.

He gently patted them on their heads. They jumped for joy, calling him "Father! Father!"

At this touching sight, a famous Japanese journalist expressed his resolve to write the respected leader's biography.

At this the great leader whose face was beaming with a smile, put on a serious look and shook his head.

"There is no need to do so," said the respected President Kim Il Sung, eyeing satisfactorily the cheering crowds. "Please write about our people if you want to."

At that moment the white-haired journalist who had been everywhere in the world lowered his head in admiration for the great humanity of the people's leader as well as for the greatness of the dignified leader.

Later, he wrote a book entitled "Leader and People".

Such a person is the great leader President Kim Il Sung whom our people hold in highest esteem and follow.

Choe Ok Hui

Phraseology

Chiwon

Chiwon is a word used by Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country.

Chiwon means aim high. It epitomizes his noble idea.

It reflects the national independent spirit that the Korean people should achieve national liberation and independence by themselves. It also expresses an ardent patriotic spirit and indomitable revo-

lutionary spirit that for the country and the people one should fight with a high ambition without succumbing to any difficulties and trials and that if one fails to achieve the country's liberation in one's generation one must get the coming generations to accomplish it without fail.

It was the creed and faith of Kim Hyong Jik.

With this noble spirit Kim Hyong Jik dedicated all his life to the sacred struggle for the liberation of the country and for the freedom of the people.

Brilliant Legend

"Even Tiger in Mountain Bows before the General"

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the Korean people extolled the great leader President Kim Il Sung as the sun of the nation and a legendary hero and circulated numerous legends about him.

This legend is based on a historical fact that in the autumn of 1939 the great leader was thinking out a brilliant piece of tactics to destroy Japanese imperialist aggressors, while angling in the Hongqi River.

...One day General Kim Il Sung went out angling in the Hongqi River alone without a guard.

Learned of this, a young orderly rushed to him. He was concerned about his safety. As he approached him, the orderly was taken aback and stopped short. He saw a tiger with a tawny coat striped with black squat by the General, who was lost in deep thought, the line cast over the river. It was big as a large calf and was looking around with its eyes wide open.

The frightened orderly broke into a cold sweat. He tried to shout, but his mouth would not open. Now the General looked around and found the tiger, but he showed no puzzled look at all and again cast his eyes on the river and sank into deep meditation.

The orderly, struck with admiration at his composure and courage, watched the tiger. The beast bowed politely like a tame

one and was looking deferentially at the great General. Now the orderly felt relieved and had the courage to call him in a low voice.

The General looked over his shoulders and read fear in the face of the orderly. The General looked at the tiger and waved to the orderly to come. The beast seemed to interpret it as a sign to go away. The tiger glanced at the orderly as if to hand over its guard duty to him before it stood up docilely and walked slowly towards the forest....

From then on the people elatedly talked about this episode. Some said that even a tiger, the "king" of wild beasts, backed away, cowed at the exceptional courage of the great General. Others said that on orders of the "god" of Mt. Paekdu the beast guarded the great General instead of his orderlies, for he was born of the spirit of the mountain.

Though enemy troops swarmed about, the great leader General Kim Il Sung was bold enough to angle for fish and mapped out a plan to wipe them out. This legend truthfully reflects the simple feeling of the people who heard this amazing news and could not but marvel at his uncommon pluck.

Newspaper "Saenal" — First Revolutionary Publication

Pressmen and the rest of our people mark the 55th anniversary of foundation of "Saenal" (New Day), the first revolutionary newspaper in our country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Progressive journalists and publications—the advocates and propagators of advanced ideas and the mouthpieces and organizers of public opinion—play a very great and inspiring role in social revolution and construction."

From the first days of his leadership over the Korean revolution the great leader President Kim Il Sung attached great importance to the role of revolutionary publications and paid deep attention to their issue and circulation.

He proposed to publish "Saenal", revolutionary newspaper for youngsters, and vigorously promoted the preparations for its foundation.

It was no easy job to publish a newspaper at the time. They were inexperienced in this work and had no material means.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung told the members of revolutionary organizations to publish the newspaper come what may, and solved knotty problems one by one.

He encouraged the core members of the Saenal Juvenile Union to write for the paper and he himself wrote inaugural address and many other articles for it.

Kang Ban Sok, mother of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and an outstanding leader of the communist women movement in our country, secured paper, printing ink and stencils with the money she had made, sparing every penny, for the publication of the newspaper.

Thanks to the energetic activities of the great leader President Kim Il Sung the first issue of "Saenal" came out on January 15, 1928.

After its founding he saw that the paper fulfilled its mission. He taught how to edit the newspaper and gave careful guidance in its publication and distribution.

Kang Ban Sok braved all dangers to help her son to distribute the paper.

Comrade Kim Chol Ju, younger brother of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and an in-

domitable revolutionary fighter, too, gave his active help to his elder brother in the publication of the paper. "Saenal" was circulated among the youngsters and patriotic people in wide areas and splendidly performed its militant mission and role.

"Saenal" systematically explained and propagated the programme of the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first genuinely communist revolutionary organization in our country, and the fighting tasks of the Saenal Juvenile Union. At the same time it explained in easy terms the principles of class struggle and the truth of the revolution that the Korean revolution could win only when the Korean people fought in unity. The newspaper vigorously roused broad masses to the anti-Japanese struggle with its militant and appealing articles.

It carried many articles that exposed the aggressive nature of Japanese imperialism and strongly called on the youngsters and broad masses to turn out as one against the enemy.

The paper also gave articles baring exploitative nature of landlords and capitalists. The newspaper "Saenal" made a great contribution to arming the youth and children and broad popular masses with the Juche-based world outlook and anti-Japanese patriotic spirit, training true revolutionaries of a new generation and to developing the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Thus it brought about the beginning of the revolutionary press in our country.

With its first issue our revolutionary press of a Juche type started to strike its root.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the great leader President Kim Il Sung gave direction in the issue of many revolutionary publications such as "Bolshevik", "Nongu", "Samilwolge", "Sogwang" and so on and established the brilliant tradition of our Party's publications.

This tradition served as a valuable asset in founding and publishing our Party's press after liberation.

It is a priceless tradition to be carried forward by our press forever.

O Dok Il

A Black Coral Pipe

The south Korean people presented a lot of gifts of loyalty to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

One such is a rare pipe made of black coral.

It is a gift from a family in south Korea, which is a token of their unbounded loyalty to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

It was one New Year's Day.

A fisherman's house on the South Sea was lighted up till dawn. An old man of 70 and his two sons offered their New Year greetings to the great leader before his portrait and could not sleep, feeling an irresistible yearning to him. They talked earnestly about how to convey the feeling of allegiance of the people in the south to the great leader.

The father proposed to make a black coral pipe for the great leader.

The old man had this to say:

"General Kim Il Sung is the greatest man whom our nation ever had in its long history.

"How happy we are to make revolution, upholding the lofty intention of the great General! Only when the fatherly General

lives long in good health we people in the south can all live a truly human life.

"So I would like to make a pipe of black coral which is said to be very good for longevity. What about it?"

His sons agreed with their father.

The black coral is rare darkish stone found 40-60 metres deep in our South Sea. This coral is said to strengthen man's heart and purify his mentality.

But it was hard to get it. The two sons rummaged in the seabed for it in the bitter cold with a firm resolve.

Days went by, and months passed.

But they could not find it. They grew impatient. They even feared there would be no such coral.

The father scolded them severely whenever they lost their heart, and would say: "Man must prove his worth in difficulty."

The brothers renewed their determination and jumped into the sea again and ransacked for the coral. At last they succeeded in finding it. It was the purest and

most beautiful black coral.

During his whole life of 70 the old man had never made pipes with such good-quality material. But he got down to the work himself, out of a desire to make a gift of loyalty by his own hands.

The old man shaved, trimmed and polished the black coral all through the night, putting the loyalty of his family to the great leader into it.

The two sons would shine the lamplight for their father.

Thanks to their painstaking efforts the coral became a beautifully-dotted and lucidly-shining pipe.

His sons urged him to send the pipe to the fatherly General as quickly as possible, but the old man seemed to have left something to be desired.

They plated its mouthpiece with gold so that the black coral pipe shone more brilliantly.

In honour of the great leader's birthday this pipe was presented to the great leader through a revolutionary organization.

The black coral pipe reflects the intense loyalty of the south Korean people to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Kim Jun Il

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Comrade KIM JONG IL, a New Star in the Eastern Skies

A new bright star is emerging in the eastern skies of Asia. He is young, brilliant, dynamic and endowed with outstanding abilities and potentialities for Asian leadership. He is Dear Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

He is fully equipped with revolutionary ardour and with revolutionary ideologies and theoretical knowledge of statecraft necessary to administer his country's affairs. He has fully mastered the Juche idea with intense study and defined the Juche idea as Kimilsungism. While leading the work of the whole Party he gave clear-cut answers to all questions pertaining to the successful building of the Party. He also wrote a number of works dealing with theoretical and practical questions on the revolution and construction. Indeed, he is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who has further developed and enriched the idea and theory of Juche initiated by President Kim Il Sung. He is also a brilliant leader of creation and construction. He has in fact accumulated through the years the outstanding qualities of leadership of the Great Leader President Kim Il Sung. Though young he is already assuming leadership and supervision of the Party organisation and direction

of the ideological and political work of the Party. He is very competently inspiring and directing the revolutionary movement and work of construction in his country.

Having made a thorough study of the people's aspiration, hopes and problems he has spelled out correct and appropriate slogans in every stage of the revolution and construction such as "Let us live our own way!", "Produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!". These slogans are the clarion call which inspired the Korean people to display at all times revolutionary enthusiasm and zeal in the march towards the socialist construction of their country.

Under the outstanding leadership of the Dear Leader a number of monumental achievements have taken place in the country, for example, the Changgwang Street and modern and comfortable grand apartments which under his direction were completed in about ten months when it would normally take ten years. Likewise the huge people's cultural palace in Pyongyang was completed in a comparatively short time. The speedy completion of the Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang in one year and nine

Jaya Pathirana (Sri Lanka)

months is again a tribute to the abilities of the Dear Leader. He has also supervised and directed the building of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the grand metro.

In the cultural field the Dear Leader's contribution to the country's arts and literature is eminently praiseworthy. He wisely guided the creation of revolutionary operas like "Sea of Blood", "The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Man", "A True Daughter of the Party" and "The Song of Kumgang Mountain".

Some of these revolutionary operas have been highly appreciated by the audiences in many countries as the highest peak of arts of Juche. This shows that the Beloved Guide is a person with versatile abilities.

Despite his outstanding learning and qualities of leadership Comrade Kim Jong Il is humble, kind and affectionate. He always makes it a point to visit the homes of humble peasants and workers in order to find out their problems, difficulties and needs and give them every assistance, help and confidence.

He also finds time to visit factories and enterprises. He has gone deep down to mines to talk to workers in order to find out their needs and have a know-

(Continued on page 32)

A Visit to the Juvenile Film Studio

Under the sagacious leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il our juvenile film is now developing on a very high plane.

It is not fortuitous that the world's people appraise our juvenile films as "films of high ideological and artistic value" and as "interesting pictures with excellent content."

Good are the cartoon "Idle Pig", "Yong Nam's Workbook" and other juvenile films which were received with much acclamation at the Cannes TV Piece Fair held in France in 1975.

Many other excellent juvenile films have been created in recent

years.

Some time ago we visited the Juvenile Film Studio situated in the middle of Pyongyang.

"Every year our Juvenile Film Studio produces a large number of films with modern equipment," proudly said the head of the staff, guiding us into a studio.

At the studio shooting was at its height.

In the wide room big and small cameras and all kinds of settings were shooting one after another the performance of control actors and actresses from various angles.

At the command of a director control actors played their role vividly.

A cameraman was skilfully handling up-to-date cameras capable of shooting many scenes at a time.

"Now they are filming a new cartoon. Let's wait here for a moment. Shooting will soon be over. In the past it took much time to shoot a scene. But now they do it quickly and easily, while ensuring a high quality."

Following an official we entered a well-furnished spacious room.

In the room where glossy up-to-date equipment were installed in order, the producers who had just finished the shooting of the cartoon "A Boy General" (Part 4) received us gladly.

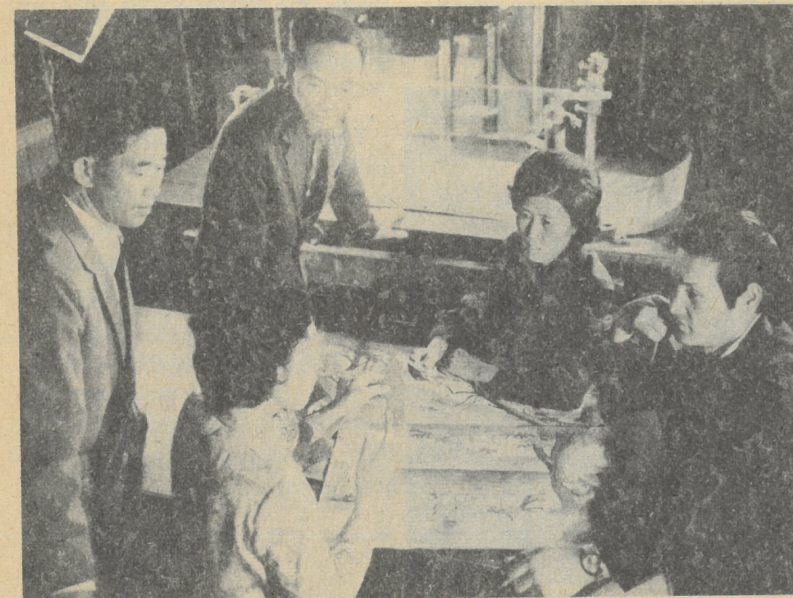
Showing us the scenes of the cartoon again, they dexterously gave the final touches to shooting.

When we asked him to introduce us films created in the past, the head of the studio said that there are too many to enumerate them all at once, and took out a thick book. In the book were systematically listed the titles of many juvenile films created until now, beginning from the first children's film in our country, "Merry Field".

This alone was enough to guess how many juvenile films were made there.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"As a means of mass education



Collective consultation of creators on a film work

the movies have a very important position."

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who is brilliantly carrying out the intentions of the great leader clearly elucidated the main duty of children's film producers already ten-odd years ago. It is to depict well the content which contributes to communist and class education, while putting main stress on the children's mental education, so that they can consolidate what they have learned.

In this way, films began to be created, which conform to the psychological features of children, thus meeting their desire to the full.

"As you know, in 1982, the year when we significantly greeted the 70th birthday of the great leader, our studio produced many juvenile films contributing to the education of the rising generation..." said the official who was accompanying us.

Listening to him we remembered the scenes of many cartoons

created on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader, such as "A Boy General" (Parts 1,2,3,) "Squirrels and Hedgehogs", "Agumrang" and so on.

With what a great influence the cartoon, flat-figure and puppet films are grasping the hearts of the children!

Thanks to the wise leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who made the juvenile film not merely a matter of interest but a powerful ideological weapon for rearing the children into able reserves of communist construction who are knowledgeable, virtuous and healthy, our juvenile film is displaying greater vitality day by day with its unusual attraction and influence.

Like this, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il greatly heightened the position and role of the juvenile film, brought up a large contingent of juvenile film workers, and laid the material and technical foundations which enable them to complete a ju-

venile film of any theme in a short space of time.

Many films widely shown among the children are directed to their mental education. They are "Who Is the King of Fibre?", "A Young Doctor" and "The Badger's Height Measuring" and so on.

This studio's capacity is increasing as the days go by. It creates many juvenile films of various kinds which show the wisdom and valour of our people and educate the children in the love of the collective, organization and labour and in the spirit of taking good care of state property.

The officials at the studio told that hundreds of equipment and installations were sent by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. Hearing them, we strongly felt that we should not see indifferently even a single scene of a juvenile film.

The rapid development of our juvenile film is unthinkable without the sagacious leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

We left the studio with a happy thought that it would produce more quality films contributing to the education of the new generation.

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Love Shown to Children on Their Way to School

People call the Democratic People's Republic of Korea "land of learning", "land of education".

This is because in this country everybody studies and the state makes it a policy to provide the younger generation in every way with the best conditions for their study, under the socialist educational system by which the state takes full responsibility for the education of the entire people.

Guided by the "Theses on Socialist Education", the children and students who account for more than half the total population are growing up studying at state expense in nurseries and kindergartens as well as schools under the universal eleven-year compulsory education system and then at universities. The way to learning is wide open for them at all times. Schools and extracurricular educational centres furnished with adequate modern facilities are found everywhere.

This is the indication of the boundless love and care for the new generation shown by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il regards the children as priceless treasure of the country and stints nothing for them.

In spite of many claims on him, he takes time off to explain in detail the

orientation and methods of education for the new generation and guides them wisely. He even gives close attention to a few schoolchildren living in a remote mountain, to say nothing of those living in towns and rural villages.

Out of deep concern for them, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il says that the preparations for the future of Korea are begun at schools, that the younger generation of the country is trained there and that the roads to schools, therefore, should always be wide open, without any defects and causes of least inconveniences.

There are 11 schoolchildren in a mountain village called Kusokmol, Chogyo-ri, Unchon County, and they had to cross a small river, the Sujong, to go to their school.

One day, in December 1973, when the snow was falling in large flakes, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, on his tour of his on-the-spot guidance, met the children going to the school there.

The dear leader called to him the children who were laughing merrily seeing large snowflakes falling in their hands. He asked them kindly which school they were going to and what grade they were in. And then he surveyed the stepping stones laid across the stream. One had to be very careful to cross the river by stepping those stones especially on such snowing days or on

summer days when the river rises.

With an anxious look, lost in a deep thought over the children who said they had to cross the river every day, the dear leader flicked the snowflakes off their shoulders.

"Now go to school, children," he said, following them with his eyes. "Take care. The snow-covered stones must be slippery."

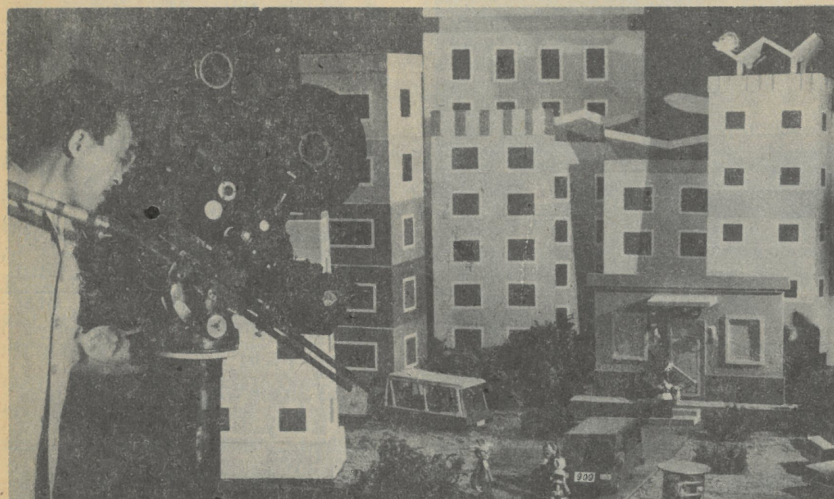
As the children disappeared far away, simply delighted at the kindness shown by a good-natured stranger, he got himself briefed by the officials about the situation in Kusokmol Village.

He said that it would be very inconvenient for those small schoolchildren to cross the river by stepping stones, and told them to have a bridge built there for the children.

An official in his company told him that only a dozen children were going to school across the river.

At this, he said in a serious tone of voice: "Let us get the bridge built even if it is for a few children, not a dozen. How could we count them by number, the country's treasure? See that a wide open bridge is built for them quickly."

His remarks were an expression of his far-reaching aim to train all the children throughout the country to be reliable sons and daughters



Puppet-film shooting room

boundlessly loyal to the great President Kim Il Sung, to be stalwart successors to the revolution who will carry the future of the country on their shoulders.

A spacious reinforced concrete bridge was built across the river, a bridge supported by the piers and beams, the symbol of the noble aim of the dear leader.

The villagers decided on calling it the "bridge of love"

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who trusts the children as the country's treasure and the dependable successors to the revolution and who does not stint anything to give them the best things in the world, was also so considerate that he provided train and bus services for the schoolchildren in remote mountain villages.

A train carrying only the children who go to the Simnidong Senior Middle School runs punctually every day, giving a pleasant whistle, in the railway section of some four kilometres between Okdong and Rimto, on the Amnok River which flows on the northwestern tip of

Korea.

The train service was arranged by the great President Kim Il Sung and is looked after by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, who loves the schoolchildren.

Many years ago the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung learned the fact that 43 boys and girls in that part of the country were walking four kilometres to their school.

He immediately sent a passenger-car designer to the place, telling him to measure their heights, hear their opinions, determine the heights of steps, seats and windows of the car, choose the colour that suits their age and psychological features, for the designing of a children's car.

When the train was made, President Kim Il Sung got it sent to them to make their school-going pleasant. Several years passed, and the number of schoolchildren using this train increased. Now the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il got another passenger car and an engine sent to them.

It is a common knowledge that an engine hauls many passenger or

freight cars at a time. However, he had another engine sent to them to provide against possible accidents to the existing one so that a regular train service and education were ensured for the schoolchildren.

Such consideration can only be shown by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who has such a warm heart as to wall off the sea, move a mountain and decorate buildings lavishly with jewels if it is for the good of the children.

It is under the care of the man of such a kind heart that in Korea bus services have been open for the schoolchildren in remote mountain villages and railway stations set up exclusively for a small number of schoolgoers.

Under this warm care the Korean children, wherever they live, are learning as happily as anyone in the world, with a bright future and hope, and preparing themselves firmly to be dependable successors to the Korean revolution and steadfast builders of socialism and communism.

Kim Hye Hwa

Poem

Look Up to A Guiding Sunbeam

Paul L. Gafa (Malta)

Look up to the great sun who rose in Korea,
A guiding sunbeam emitting brightness.
One who gives permanent spring to the people
Guided always by President Kim Il Sung.
He is the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

One who emits brightness of the Juche Idea all over the world
With a perfect embodiment of the great Juche Idea
And with extraordinary wisdom, energy
And outstanding thought, theory and action
Which are beyond compare.
He is a great thinker and theoretician
Who is on the great road of history
Which promotes the world historic victory of Kimilsungism.

He is a genius of revolution and construction
Who has an outstanding art of leadership
Looking through mature requirements of revolution
and aspirations of the people
And working boldly in a big way in every enterprise
With extraordinary perspicacity and scientific foresight.

He has a modest character being always with his people

Looking after every nook and corner of their work and life
With the affection of their own flesh and blood
And mixing modestly with people.
He is a genuine people's leader who has the loftiest virtue.

He is a sagacious leader who accumulated immortal achievements
In the strengthening and development of the Workers' Party of Korea
As a genuine Juche Party—Comrade Kim Il Sung's Party
With untiring energy and great vigour.

For that reason today, the world people envy the Korean people
Who have the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il!
The world's revolutionary people look up to
And sing in praise
Of the sagacious leader Comrade Kim Jong Il!

Today, Korea advances vigorously
Along the road of Juche.
Korea proceeds
Under the banner of Kimilsungism:
Korea is the future of the world.
Its future is glorious and bright.

(Continued from page 28)

ledge of the conditions under which they work so that he could make conditions better for them.

It is in recognition of these outstanding qualities that the Beloved Guide Comrade Kim Jong Il was recently elec-

ted to the membership of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Worker's Party of Korea.

He has achieved these high offices solely out of his own abilities and confidence.

The final victory of the Juche

cause is guaranteed because of his outstanding leadership.

Comrade Kim Jong Il is the great sun of the Korean people.

We wish him long life, happiness and success for the great people of Korea and world progressive peoples.

"I Will Dedicate All My Life to the Cause"

The song "I Will Dedicate All My Life to the Cause" got popular as soon as it was put out because it truthfully reflects through a poetico-musical presentation the most beautiful and lofty aspect of our people's idiosyncrasy.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Truly realistic and revolutionary literature and art show the people the most beautiful and most noble things of human life."

Our people have unreserved confidence in the Party and are willing to follow it to the end of their days. This revolutionary willingness is based on their pure faith hardened through experience they have acquired in practice while traversing the proud road of revolution and construction under the Party's leadership.

The song, full of ardour and optimism, sings of the noble feeling of our people whose hearts burn with the sole desire to dedicate their whole lives to the revolution led by our glorious Party.

Our people are fighting today under the guidance of the Party Central Committee with the same spirit as that of the veterans who have adorned the long and arduous road of the Korean revolution with their loyalty. The first stanza of the song faithfully expresses their lofty spiritual qualities.

*We have a long, long way to go
Along the road taken by the veterans.
On this road we take behind the Party
Our loyalty will bloom out.
We will dedicate all our life to the cause
And our pledge will never run out.*

In this way the song meaningfully shows that our people's loyalty to the Party Central Committee emanates from that of the young communists who devoted their all to the great leader at

the dawn of the Korean revolution. These young communists set the loftiest example of the revolutionary attitude towards their guider. This noble communist revolutionary spirit demonstrated by them has been carried forward and, now, pulsates in the hearts of our people who are stepping up the march to consummate the Juche cause under the guidance of the Party.

In the second stanza is unfolded the sublime mental state of the people who have a revolutionary sense of obligation resolved to repay the kindness of the Party which provided them with truly worthy lives and cares for them to preserve and develop political integrity, the most precious of all.

*I am deeply touched with the care
For me to live as a revolutionary.
My heart burns and my veins boil with blood of youth.
I will dedicate my all to the cause.*

There is nothing worthier and prouder for man than to grasp the real meaning and aim of life and dedicate his all to this aim.

Wisely leading the cause of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea, our Party has enabled our people to wage a sacred battle for the Chajusong of man and guides them to lead brilliant lives. That is why they are convinced that they can not lead a true life even for a moment once they are out of the Party's embrace and that only when they are led by it can they enjoy an eternal life. The song sings warmly of their firm determination to devote their whole lives to the revolution under the intelligent leadership of the Party Central Committee.

The third stanza of the song sings passionately of our people's unbreakable will to entrust their destiny entirely to our Party and for ever uphold its leadership with unchanging loyalty.

*My happiness lies on the road of loyalty
So is my youthful hope
I am now young and even my hair turns grey
I will go on and on behind the Party.*

Experience has convinced our people that the Party is the bosom of the revolution to which they can entrust their whole destiny and that it is a starlight which guides the times and the revolution to a brighter future. Thus they reaffirm their will to cast in their lot with the Party for ever. And the song sings confidently that today and tomorrow and in the distant future as well, even when their youth is gone and their hair turns grey, their intense loyalty to the Party will never cool off.

As the song vividly presents this loyalty of our people, the more one sings it, the more one is inclined to sing.

The song "I Will Dedicate All My Life to the

Cause" brings into bold relief such ideo-lyrical content through a unique and refined musical portrayal brimming with passion and optimism.

As for the music, it reflects our people's adoration for the Party and overflows with passion and yet contains a very soft and tender and deep sentiment. This characteristic feature touches people's heartstring the more. Particularly, the clear and beautiful feeling of optimism running through the song admirably generalizes the idiosyncrasy of our rising generation who live and carry out the revolution in the Party's embrace.

In addition, the song is simple and yet methodical in form. The melody is gentle yet rich in expression. Its melodic shades and rhythm make the song very attractive.

In this way the song splendidly depicts through a profound and unique artistic presentation the loyalty of our people who have unreserved trust and respect for our Party. Hence, it has a firm grip on the hearts of the youth and working people and is highly popular among them.

보통속도로 랑만이 넘치게

우정희 작사, 작곡

Let's Make 1983 Glorious Year

PARTICIPANTS:

Kim Hak Chol, Chief Smelter of Blast Furnace No. 3, Kim Chaek Iron Works

Kang Jung Sik, Department Director of the South Hamgyong Provincial Economic Guidance Committee

Pak Yong Nyo, Merited Saleswoman and Trade Section Chief of Pyongyang Department Store No. 1

Kim Jong Jin, Chief Engineer of the June 3 Cooperative Farm

Kim Chun Ok, Merited Weaver of Weaving Shop No. 1, the Pyongyang Textile Combine

Our Magazine's Journalist

Journalist: I am happy to meet you, greeting the New Year.

On the New Year's Day people look back on the old year and renew their resolves. The same may be said of you, I dare say.

Kim Hak Chol: Certainly. First of all, I would like to avail myself of this meaningful opportunity to offer, in the name of the Korean working class, the New Year greetings to the friends of various countries around the world who actively support and encourage our people's socialist construction and their cause of the country's independent, peaceful reunification.



As was the case with you, the year 1982 was a worthwhile year crowded with stirring events to our works, I think.

We still remember vividly the significant April when we celebrated the great leader President Kim Il Sung's 70th birthday as the greatest national holiday.

Comrade Kim Jong Il, the dear leader of our Party and people, made the year 1982 a significant year by putting forward the militant slogan "Let's create the 'speed of the 80s' in the spirit displayed in the period of the great Chollima upsurge!" and getting us workers of the iron works to head the country in the movement to create the speed.

Kang Jung Sik: You are right. In a few months the Party policy of creating the "speed of the 80s" displayed its great vitality in all branches of the national economy in South Hamgyong Province.

An unprecedented upsurge took place in production in che-

mical, mining and engineering industries and other economic branches of our province through the struggle to create the "speed of the 80s."

Despite the heavy pressure of state affairs, last year the great leader President Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance in the Tanchon district and the Ryongsong Machine Complex and called the historic Hamhung Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The decision of the Hamhung Plenary Meeting on attaining the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals ahead of schedule and bringing about a great change in the development of the engineering industry is of weighty significance in our socialist economic construction.

Greeting the New Year, the working people in our province are full of a firm resolve to execute without fail the decision of the Hamhung Plenary Meeting.

Kim Jong Jin: From the ac-

hievements we made in 1982 we can not except that in agriculture, I think.

Severe drought hit the plain areas along the west coast for 50 days and more in the rice-growing summer season of last year under the influence of the cold front. But we harvested 1-2 tons more of rice per hectare of paddy fields reclaimed from tideland than in 1981. In spite of severe drought we reaped a record harvest last year. This is a miracle indeed. We owe this entirely to the best irrigation system established by the great leader and his Juche method of farming, I dare say.

Kim Chun Ok: Certainly. The year 1982 will remain in my memory as the most glorious year in my life.



The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il honoured me, a nameless weaver, with the title of Merited Weaver and delegated me to the 70th birthday celebrations of the great leader. What a great glory and joy it was!

I fulfilled my Second Seven-Year Plan assignments some six years ahead of time, by February 16, 1979.

Last year, through the struggle to create the "speed of the 80s" weaving shop No.1 of the combined weaving shop which I belong to produced more than 32 million metres of fabrics or over 25 times the annual output of the northern half of Korea before her liberation.

As the days go by we weavers feel more and more warmly the love of the fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who are striving to better clothe our people.

Pak Yong Nyo: You are right. Pyongyang Department Store No.1, a comprehensive business establishment in the heart of the capital city, is the dear leader's precious gift of love to our people.

On April 6, last year when our store opened the fatherly leader came to see it. Looking round the store, he was quite pleased with the fact that it displayed well plenty of goods and gave highly important advices on how to operate the store.

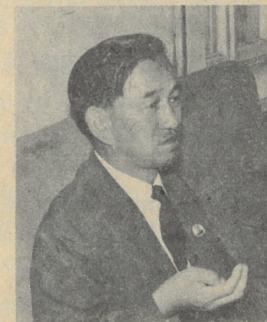
The honour and pride of us trade workers are great indeed.

Our present department store is 25 times as large as the old one and is modernly-equipped, and its operation is mechanized and automated. It attracts over 100,000 customers a day and always sells tens of thousands of kinds of homemade goods.

After inspecting the department store, the mayor of a European capital city said: "I was quite surprised to see that goods in this department store

are all of Korean make. It is not so easy to stock a big store like this with homemade goods. This shows the great economic might of Korea and the living standard of the Korean people...."

Kang Jung Sik: He was right, I think. It is an exhibition showing the might of our strong independent national economy, of our light industry in particular.



Journalist: As you have said, the year 1982 was a highly significant year in carrying out the Juche cause.

The new year 1983 will also be a year of another worthy struggle in putting into practice the grand programme of socialist construction set forth by the Sixth Party Congress.

Kim Hak Chol: I think so. The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The ten long-term targets for socialist economic construction put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea at its Sixth Congress form a magnificent plan to build solid material and technical foundations for a completely triumphant socialist society, and to improve the people's material and cultural standards."

Our iron works plays a very important role in attaining the goal of 15 million tons of steel ahead of schedule. The great leader gave the task of reconstructing and enlarging our iron works into a metallurgical giant with an annual production capacity of 7 million tons.

The workers of our iron works kindled the flames of the struggle to create the "speed of the 80s" last year.

Greeting the New Year, their spirits are sky-high. Why not? They produced 270,000 tons of pig iron from the only blast furnace in our country with which it had been said to be well-nigh impossible even to turn out 190,000 tons in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work in the period of the great Chollima upsurge after the war. Now the hearts of us smelters are pulsating with the same fighting spirit and loyalty as was displayed at the time.

In the new year we will take good care of equipment and actively introduce new melting methods, and thus produce 120,000 more tons of pig iron than our plan assignments.

Kang Jung Sik: The Second Seven-Year Plan will end in two years. Working well in the new year is of great import in the pre-schedule fulfilment of the long-range plan.

In 1981 the great leader took an epoch-making measure to reorganize the system of industrial guidance to fit in with the developing realities. Our experience shows clearly that the

new industrial guidance system is the most superior Juche-based one.

As you know, South Hamgyong Province plays an important role in our national economy, especially in reaching the goals of 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers and 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals.

High as ever is the revolutionary spirit of our working people who have always been faithful to the great leader and the Party.

In the new year we will raise the function and role of the Provincial Economic Guidance Committee as required by the new industrial guidance system, improve our work method and effect a radical change in the guidance of the economy.

Kim Jong Jin: It is the basic task of us agricultural working people in the new year to thoroughly implement the agriculture-first policy and continue to increase grain production.



In the near future 300,000 hectares of tideland will be reclaimed in our west coastal areas into fertile fields and there will

appear hundreds of cooperative farms. Our farm gained great successes and precious experience in tideland farming in these years. We will reap a bumper harvest in the new year, too, by doing farming in a scientific and technical way as required by the Juche method of farming. Thus we will set an example in tideland farming.

Pak Yong Nyo: The fatherly



leader said that socialist trade is, in essence, supply service to the people. Here lies the superiority of socialist trade, I think.

As the national economy strengthens and the people's living standards rise, the population's demands for goods increase.

In the new year we will improve our supply service to the people as their faithful servants and make our department store contribute greatly to bettering their life.

Kim Chun Ok: The same can be said of us workers of the Pyongyang Textile Combine.

A few days ago our workteam met and decided to carry out its production plan for 1983 by July 29.

TRAVELOGUE

Along the Amnok River (9)



Manpo, New City on Amnok River

The long history of our nation is closely associated with the Amnok River which flows along the northern border of Korea.

After our arrival at Manpo, we first visited Segomjong on the Amnok River to the northeast of the town. It tells us about the patriotic spirit of our forefathers who fought in defence of their country. From old times it is also known as one of the "eight views of Kwanso" (the northwest of Korea) for its scenic beauty. The place was named Segom or the Sword-Washing Place, because when foreign invaders attacked Korea in the 17th century, our ancestors destroyed them here and washed their blood-stained swords in the river.

From a cliff of giddy height we looked down on the Amnok River skirting its foot. Here the river seemed to be a placid lake. Beyond the river Jian County of China loomed in the distance through hazy fog. And there was a railway bridge linked with Manpo over the river, as if symbolizing the everlasting friendship sealed in blood between Korea and

China.

Today Segomjong has been arranged as a fine and beautiful recreation ground for the working people of Manpo City.

"Before liberation Manpo was the shabby seat of a mountainous sub-county. Needless to say, there was no plant except some outdated lumber mills. But the town has changed radically as you see now," said an official of the Manpo City People's Committee in a car running through the main street of the town.

It is not long that Manpo, situated at the northern extremity of Korea, began to rapidly develop into such a lovely border city, an industrial and cultural city as today.

From the days when he led the nation-building after liberation, the great leader President Kim Il Sung has visited the town on many occasions. He checked up the general plan for city construction. And he pointed out in detail the size and character of the town and concrete contents of city planning, thus opening the bright vistas for its

July 29 of 30 years ago was the significant day when the great leader visited our mill in war debris through the gun smoke. It was the second day after the cease-fire in Korea. That day he said that our mill should be restored only within two months

instead of five years to produce textiles and unfolded the blueprint to build the present world-level textile combine. We will embroider his warm love for the people on the silk we produce.

Journalist: Your resolves are very high. I am confident that

the new year 1983 will be another glorious year of the 1980s due to the intense loyalty of our working people who are singleheartedly loyal to the great leader and the Party like the sunflower turning towards the sun. Thank you.

development.

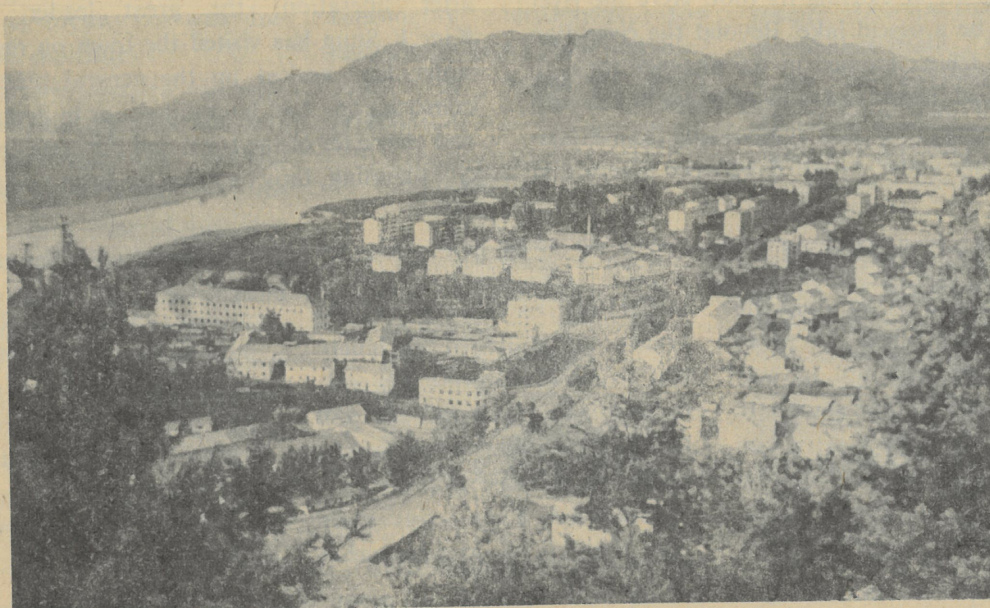
Manpo started to swiftly develop in all its aspects particularly after the Korean war.

Four-, six- and ten-storeyed houses and public and service establishments such as house of culture, schools, hospital and shops are arranged harmoniously in the heart of the town which stretches from Kwanmundong, the entrance to Korea from China, to Saemuldong. They form excellent residential quarters. Various types of dwellings suit the topography of the hilly town. There are multi-storeyed houses on the Amnok River. And there are strong banks, promenades with greenbelts, swimming pools and a stadium along the river.

Manpo is surrounded on three sides by densely wooded mountains and offers unobstructed views of the Amnok River, which tones up the ethereal beauty of the town.

Before liberation the town had not a primary school worth mentioning. But today there are 47 schools of different levels, including the Manpo Industrial College and chemical and agricultural schools.

Everywhere in the city we could see the happy life the working people enjoy under the loving care of the great leader and their creative labour.



Part of Manpo City

That day we looked round the streets and educational and cultural institutions and paid a visit to many factories.

The industrial output of Manpo has an important bearing on that of the nation at present. Modern heavy industries including the power industry and the industry which manufactures mainly lumbering and farm machines are developing rapidly. The machine-building industry produces large numbers of diesel locomotives for forestry railways and equipment and supplies them to the province and the rest of the country. And it turns out various tractor-drawn farm machines and spare parts in great quantities for comprehensive farm mechanization.

Manpo also developed the local industry with the strong support of the national industry. More than 1,000 kinds of consumer goods are produced, of which knit goods, spun woolen yarn, sewing-machines and musical instruments are sent to many parts of Korea. Indeed, the new city of Manpo is pulsating with creation and construction.

That day we went to see the Toknogang Power Station on the outskirts of the town.

"As for this power station, it is the first power base of Korea built with our own efforts, techniques and materials," said a guide, and showed us to a

monument to the station erected under the dam while briefing us on the size and power production of the station.

The great leader visited Manpo in October 1949. He unfolded a magnificent plan to build on our own a giant power base on the Tokno River, a large tributary of the Amnok River, so as to create the power industry highly important in rehabilitating and developing the national economy. After the war our workers undertook the construction project for the power station by their own efforts. When the project was nearing completion, the great leader visited the builders here and warmly shook hands with them. And he said encouragingly:

"...The construction project for the Toknogang Power Station is highly important not only in boosting the output of electric power but also in training cadres and skilled workers and acquiring experience to construct many other power plants in the future.... The station is like an industrial college of our country."

How meaningful words his were!

In the past Manpo was full of the howls of wild

beasts. But now there has appeared the Toknogang Power Station with the blue lake reverberating with the whistle of passenger boats. The station was the first "college", which trained tens of thousands of specialists in electricity and helped to erect large and small hydroelectric power plants such as the Kanggye Youth Power Station and the Sodusu and Taedonggang Power Stations on numerous rivers of Korea.

Many power bases have sprung up as mammoth monuments of our times and power lines are ramified all over Korea.

While inspecting the imposing Toknogang Power Station and the lakeside which changed unbelievably, we looked back with deep emotion on the hard efforts made by the great leader for the development of the power industry which constitutes the big asset of the independent national economy since liberation, as well as on his immortal exploits, before we left them.

Kwon O Sik



At the knitwear Factory

The Work to Raise the Cultural and Technical Standard of Adults in Korea

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "Only when one has great fidelity to the country as well as political, economic and cultural knowledge can one, in fact, faithfully contribute to the job of building a democratic state."

We already wiped out illiteracy in 1949, and undertook the work of raising the cultural and technical level of the working people in real earnest after the end of the Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953). We did so because the work of elevating their cultural and technical level was a task which must be tackled after the elimination of illiteracy in developing adult education and because it was required by the socialist revolution and construction which progressed on a full scale in the postwar period.

In order to make the working people keep abreast of economic construction conducted on a new technical basis in the postwar period and prepare them politically and ideologically, their cultural and technical standard had to be raised quickly.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung set forth a policy of elevating their cultural and technical level in keeping with the development of compulsory education.

Upholding his teachings, first of all, many working people's schools and middle schools were established in all places where the working people were living and working. This was a measure to enable all of them to acquire systematically general and technical knowledge of a middle school graduate or above.

Working people's schools and middle schools

were attached to regular primary and middle schools, or set up in factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and residential districts so that they could be run with production units as their centre for working people.

This did not entail the erection of school buildings. And the working people were able to conduct both production and study well, without being divorced from work.

This also enabled officials of factories, enterprises and cooperative farms to guarantee not only production but study of the working people in a responsible manner.

We took a step to enlist and educate all the unlearned. As a result, in 1960, one million were enrolled at working people's schools and middle schools.

At the same time, efforts were made to ensure good conditions for instruction at these schools.

Government bodies and enterprises were urged to designate the best places as schoolrooms and provide teaching furnishings adequately.

But, in those days the major problem was how to supply an enormous amount of textbooks for all learners.

For this problem to be solved, many textbooks were compiled by enlisting qualified scholars and the printing capacity was increased in a big way. At the same time, papers were provided preferentially for printing textbooks.

Efforts were also made to select and prepare teachers properly for the successful management of schools. Teachers of schools of different levels, students of higher technical schools and able cadres at the workplaces concerned were selected

as teachers for giving lectures at night while pursuing their own jobs in the daytime.

Besides, stress was put on raising their qualifications and improving their method of instruction.

This was because preparing teachers well to suit the characteristic features of labouring old grownups was posed as an important matter. So, meetings, short courses and gatherings for sharing experience were frequently arranged to elevate the qualifications of teachers and improve their method of teaching.

Experience shows that most important of all was to make adults have interest in their study. In this regard, object lesson and heuristic teaching were most effective.

We strove to raise the working people's level of general knowledge and induce them to acquire more than one kind of technique. In particular, this work was promoted on a fuller scale during the Seven-Year Plan period (1961-67), for this was a plan for overall technical reconstruction and the working people had basic general knowledge to some extent in those years.

Acquiring more than one kind of technique did not mean acquiring any kind of technique they like. Since the aim of learning technique was to accelerate to a maximum the development of the country's productive forces and the technical revolution, the primary task was to help all the working people to master the technique of their machines and production processes. Then they were to learn techniques related to their branches so that they could raise their technical level steadily.

This undertaking proceeded in a mass movement. They helped and taught one another. The learners were led to teach the unlearned in a responsible way.

In our country this work was conducted in close combination with the Chollima Workteam Movement which was on the communist principle, "One for all, and all for one". This principle

was embodied not only in the ideological remoulding of all workteam members but in their acquisition of technique as well.

All workteam members made strenuous efforts to enhance their level of technical skill, learning technique from one another. As a result, they brought about incessant collective technical innovations, acquiring more than one kind of technique.

At the same time, a well-regulated system of passing on technique was set up to enable the working people to study technique on a regular basis. And skilled workers' schools were established and an examination system was introduced to assess technical grades regularly. This helped them to strive to raise their technical skills with a clear-cut goal under plan.

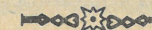
In this way, we are meeting the requirements of the cultural revolution by systematically elevating the working adults' levels of general knowledge and technical skills, and are also carrying out the technical and ideological revolutions successfully.

Our country has established many factory colleges, farm colleges, fishermen's colleges and higher specialized schools for people studying while working in urban and rural districts, and fishing villages with the aim of steadily raising the cultural and technical levels of the working people in keeping with the extremely fast development of socialist construction.

The working people are learning without being divorced from their jobs at the colleges or higher specialized schools according to the Party's policy of making all of them reach the level of a college graduate in the near future.

Our country strives to train all the working people to be knowledgeable and civilized people commensurate to the building of socialism and communism by carrying through the Party's policy on intellectualizing the whole of society.

Choe Won Yong



PYONGYANG

Pyongyang is the capital of our glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Here are the office buildings of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic founded and guided by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

On Mansu Hill in the heart of the city stands the statue of the respected leader President Kim Il Sung. In the outskirts is the cradle of the revolution Mangyongdae where he was born.

On the Taedong River flowing through the city you will see a grand monumental creation, the 170 metre- high Tower of Juche Idea. At the foot of Moran Hill there is another monumental edifice—the grand Arch of Triumph telling of the everlasting revolutionary achievements of the great leader.

Indeed, Pyongyang is the fountainhead of the Korean revolution and the heart of our people.

The people of the world say that Pyongyang is "a city which rose from the ashes like a phoenix."

During the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953) the US imperialist aggressors dropped more than 428,000 bombs, reducing the city to the ground. The enemy claimed that Pyongyang would not rise again in a hundred years.

But the Korean people under the wise guidance of President

Kim Il Sung built anew the city and turned it into a city of paradise.

Countless numbers of streets lined with modern apartment houses were built and the city has changed its appearance altogether.

The new looks of the city demonstrate the invincibility of our people who broke to pieces the foolish "prophecy" of the aggressors.

Dozens of new streets named Kumsusan, Changgwang, Chollima, Ragwon, etc., made the scale of the city still greater. 20-, 30-, and 40-storeyed apartment buildings and the beautiful and graceful edifices blending the traditional national form with the socialist content add grandeur to the city. Representative of these edifices are the Korean Revolution Museum, the Mansudae Art Theatre, the Grand People's Study House, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Changgwang Health Complex, the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, etc.

The Pyongyang Metro is called the architectural jewel. Pyongyang is a production city, playing a major role in the development of the national economy. There are many heavy and light industry factories including the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory and the Pyongyang Textile Combine.

There are all schools: dozens of institutions of higher learning including Kim Il Sung University and the Kim Hyong Jik Normal College; and various cadre training centres such as Kim Il Sung Party Academy, the National Economy Institute, etc.

Pyongyang with a long history of more than 1,500 years was known from the days of Koguryo, a powerful state in the East. The kingdom left numerous cultural heritages in the area of Pyongyang.

The Nam Gate of Mt. Taesong, the Taedong Gate and the Potong Gate, show the outstanding architectural skill of our nation. Countless relics preserve their peculiar looks in good harmony with grand, modern buildings.

The city also has many recreation centres and parks—the Mangyongdae and Taesongsan Pleasure Parks, the Ryongaksan, Potonggang and Rungnado pleasure grounds.

The green belt per capita is 48 square metres and more than 80 per cent of the city area is covered by green belts, parks and fun fairs.

The friends from foreign lands say that Pyongyang is a "city in the park, rather than a park in the city."

Pyongyang, the glorious capital of the socialist fatherland, will be ever prosperous with the creative labour of our resourceful people.

Pyongyang, Revolutionary Capital



The old home at Mangyongdae where the great leader President KIM IL SUNG was born and fostered his great revolutionary ambition



The Tower of Juche Idea on the Taedong River



The Kim Il Sung Stadium and the Arch of Triumph at the foot of Moran Hill

Pyongyang streets change daily



A family prepare to go to work





Part of Kim Il Sung University, a sanctuary of sciences

Masterpieces are performed every day at the Mansudae Art Theatre, the Pyongyang Grand Theatre and other theatres in the city



A metro station

The Pyongyang Indoor Stadium always attracts sports fans





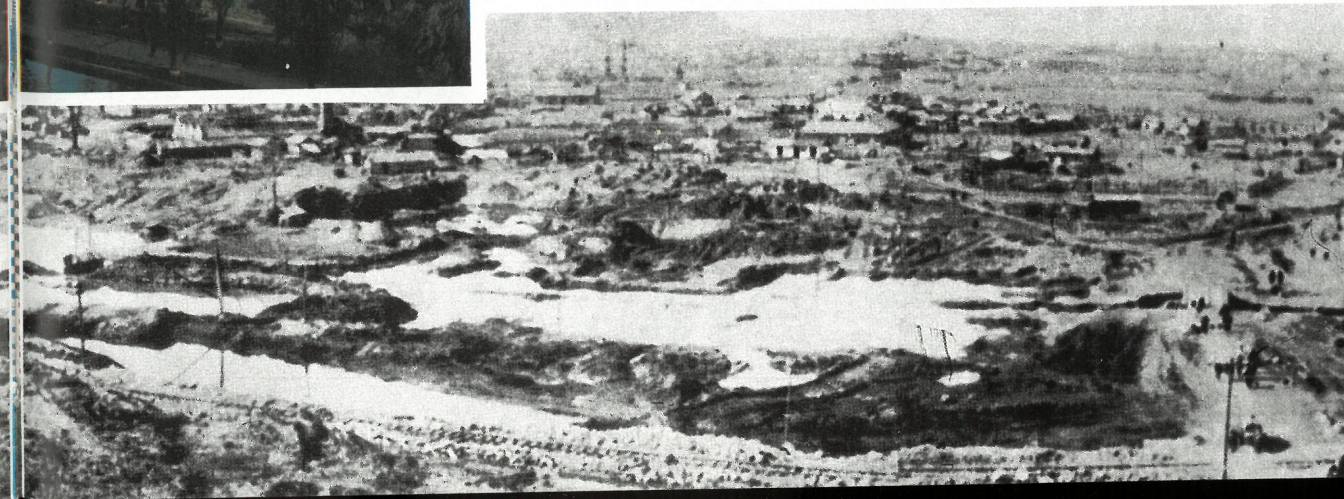
Textile counter of
Pyongyang Department
Store No. 1 is always
crowded with customers

The Ulmil Pavilion on Moran
Hill is a very popular resort
with citizens in the capital city



The Taedong Gate, historic remains

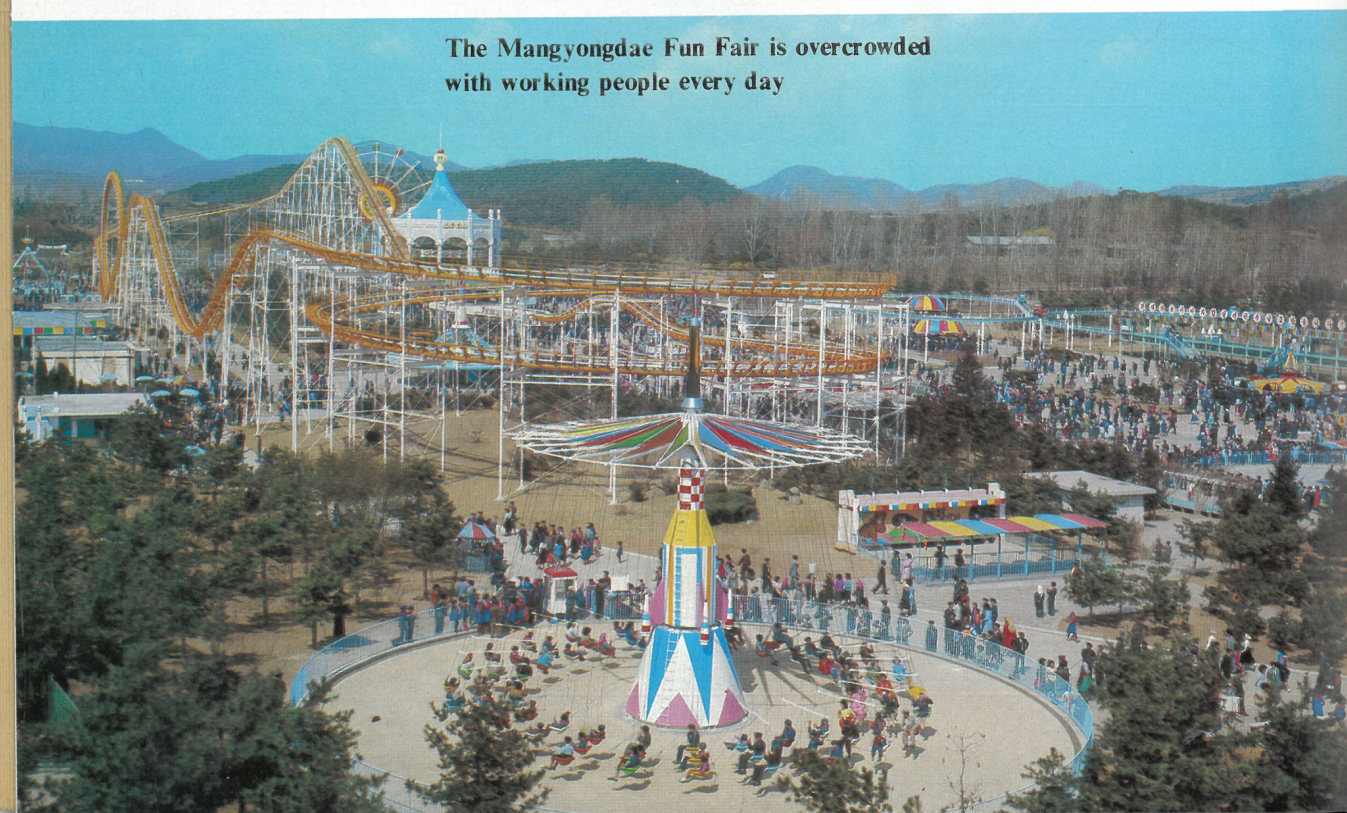
Yesterday and today of the
Potong River sides



The Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory is one of modern factories in the city



The dyeing shop of the Pyongyang Textile Combine



The Mangyongdae Fun Fair is overcrowded with working people every day

"Speed of the 80s"

"MOTHER FACTORY" Takes the Lead in Great Revolutionary Upswing

—A Visit to the Ryongsong Machine Complex—

The Ryongsong Machine Complex stands imposingly on the East Sea of Korea, demonstrating the majestic appearance of our Juche industry.

This complex, honoured with "Kim Il Sung Order", is one of the powerful, large engineering industry centres in Korea; it produces large-size machines and equipment and ordered equipment needed for various fields of the national economy and for grand nature-remaking projects.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The engineering industry should firmly build up the bases to produce equipment to order and make all such equipment for new factories and enterprises by itself."

We visited this complex at a time when its workers, upholding the great leader President Kim Il Sung's firsthand teaching on August 27, 1982, were making innovations in the production of ordered equipment and large-size machine tools needed to hit the target of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals.

On entering the factory compound we felt the warm breath of

the workers.

The compound was ringing with the voice of the announcer making production results known to workers in the radio car and emulation graph and flash boards stood in rows on both sides of the road, seeing in and off workers.

Grand shop buildings edging the straight paved road, out-going goods train fully loaded with machines and equipment, waggons and forklift trucks carrying materials from shop to shop....

Looking at these things in great

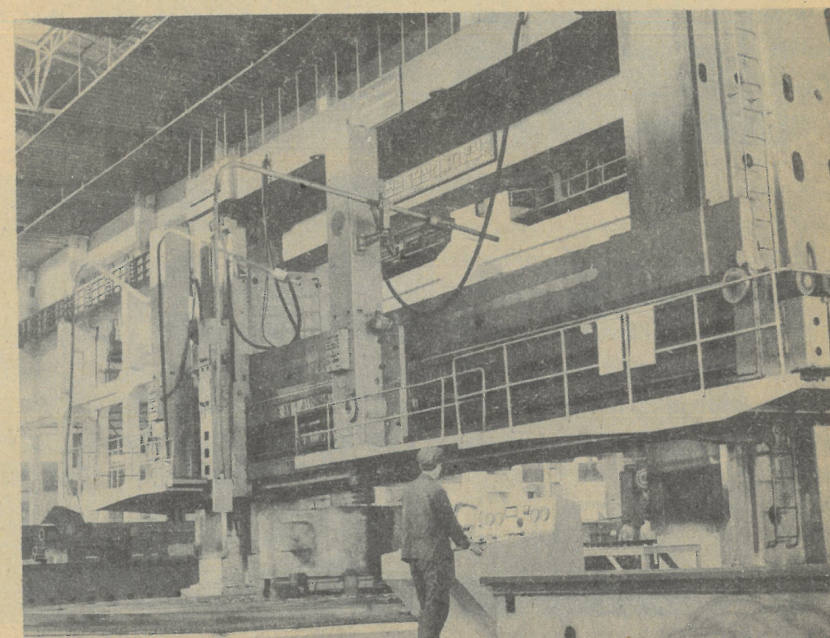
admiration, we made our way to the general large-size machine shop.

This shop, which is the heart of the factory, was filled with 70-metre and 25-metre closed double housing planers, 18-metre turning lathe and other large-size machine tools.

The 70-metre closed double housing planer attracted our special attention.

We saw its operation with great interest.

An operator pressed some buttons and the machine started to



The body of a large-size conic crusher is processed

work. The driving head turned at full speed and the material was processed at one go.

Saying that the machine was processing the body of a large-size conic crusher which would contribute to attaining the goal of 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, our guide boasted that the workers and the three-revolution team members here were manufacturing seven times as many crushers as before by introducing over 20 valuable technical innovation proposals.

Then he added that they would produce the equipment ordered by the Komdok General Mining Enterprise and the Sangnong Mine before February 16, 1983 by thoroughly implementing the firsthand teaching given by the great leader.

In August 27 last the great leader called at the Ryongsong Machine Complex again.

He looked round the general

large-size machine-tool and machine shops and praised the workers of Ryongsong, saying that they had done a great deal of work, giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Then he gave them the task of producing equipment and large-size machine tools for different domains of the national economy and showed concrete ways to carry it out.

Because of such love and trust, the Ryongsong workers can always take the lead in the great revolutionary upswing.

They vigorously launched the movement to create the "speed of the 80s" and recently surpassed the rated capacity 5.7-fold in processing parts of ordered equipment including large-size gears.

This is said to be a record ever since the operation of the enterprise.

In the 1960s the workers here topped the rated capacity twice in

processing large-size gears, amazing people. And in the 1970s they exceeded the nominal capacity 2.7-fold in the same processing during the "70-day battle".

The recent speed created in the processing of large-size gears and accessories of ordered equipment surpasses the record speed in the 1970s 2-2.8 times.

The new surpassing of the rated capacity—this shows patently the spirit of creation and advance of the Ryongsong workers and three-revolution team members who turned out as one to implement the great leader's firsthand teaching and the decision of the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee, in the flame of the struggle to create the "speed of the 80s"; and it is a great demonstration of the inexhaustible might of our working class.

Feeling warmly the workers' allegiance to the great leader and the Party we went to the general large-

size machine-tool shop.

In the shop was hung a big slogan "All for the creation of the 'speed of the 80s'!" as if to show the mettle of the great revolutionary upswing.

An official at the enterprise showed us to processing and assembly workshops.

In the assembly workshop the assemblage of 200-mm boring machine and large-size turning lathe "Ryongsong No. 1" was in full swing.

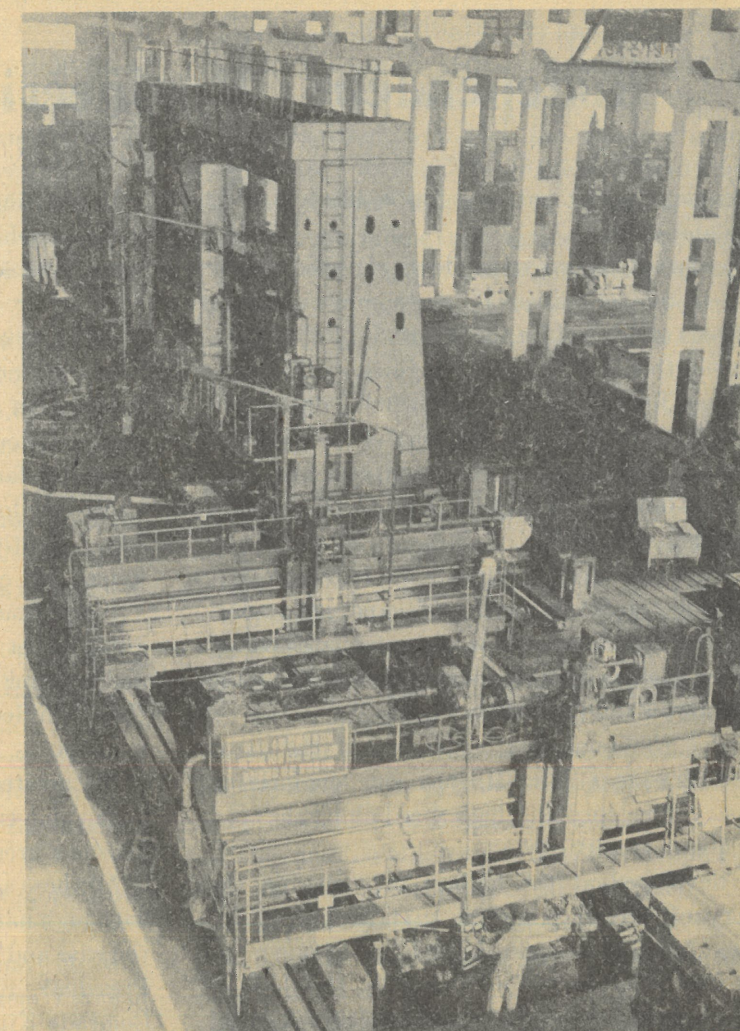
When we were watching workers assembling the machines smartly, the official said to us: This workshop alone produces large numbers of large-size machine tools a year. So to speak, it mothers lots of machine plants.

He was right. With so many large machine tools can scores of machine factories be built.

Through a vigorous movement to create the "speed of the 80s" the workers of this shop are producing 7.8 times as many machine tools as in 1979 when this shop started operation.

We saw attentively large boring machines and turning lathes "Ryongsong No. 1" and large-size machine tools which were assembled by the workers here.

We could hardly keep our eyes off

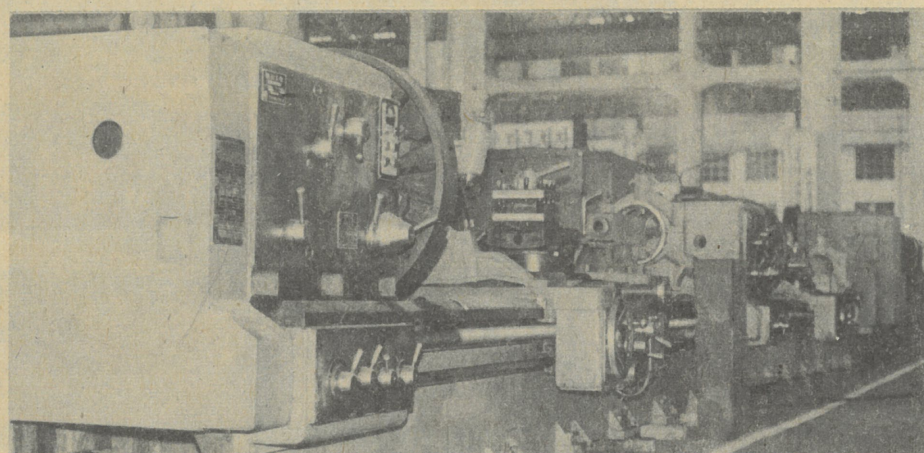


Part of the general large-size machine shop

the machine tools, when an official told us that large machine tools manufactured at the Ryongsong Machine Complex were so accurate that they were well received by the machine factories.

We firmly believed that the workers here would produce more ordered equipment and large-size machine tools by carrying out the firsthand teaching of the great leader.

Son Yu Gong



Large-size turning lathes "Ryongsong No. 1" are assembled one after another

Independent Engineering Industry

Our engineering industry has a history of 30 years and more.

These years are an extremely short period of time in the history of industrial development spanning hundreds of years since the Industrial Revolution.

But in this short time our engineering industry has been firmly equipped with up-to-date techniques and turned into a powerful independent industrial sector which relies on our own raw materials and technology and is developed in a diversified way.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We feel great national pride and self-respect because we have created a powerful engineering industry such as we have today from scratch in the shortest ever time known in history."

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung our engineering industry developed at a high speed along the road of brilliant victory.

It developed at the highest rate ever in the history of industry, and in 1971 its output increased 569-fold as against 1946.

In 1944, the year before liberation, the share of machine industry in the total value of industrial output was only 1.6 per cent. But in 1977, it increased to 33.7 per cent, and our country became able to ensure 98 per cent of machinery and equipment by its own production.

Before liberation our country was unable to make a simple farm implement properly. But now we produce without difficulty up-to-date machine tools such as 18-metre turning lathe, programmed machine tool, 70-metre double housing planer, 1,200-ton press of great width, 6,000-ton press; modern mining equipment such as 5,000-metre drilling machine, high-speed tunnelling machine, 40-ton lorry, large-sized excavator, 300-hp bulldozer; large-capacity power equipment such as 50,000-kva generator, 200,000-kva transformer; farming machines including tractor, rice-

transplanting machine and traveling thrasher; heavy machines and equipment such as 3,000-hp high-speed engines, 4,000-hp high-pressure gas compressor, large-sized electric locomotive and 20,000-ton cargo ship. Our engineering industry produces and supplies complete sets of equipment for modern factories such as power plants and metal, chemical, cement, light industry and refrigerator factories.

Already long ago our country started to export large quantities of machine tools and other machinery and equipment.

Indeed, our engineering industry is displaying a great might in developing the national economy and carrying out the technical revolution, showing the magnificent appearance of our socialist industrial state.

We created from scratch such a powerful, independent engineering industry as we see today. This is a great pride of our people.

All these achievements which inspire our people with high national pride are the shining fruition of the wise and seasoned guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The creation of engineering industry was imperative for building an independent national economy following liberation in our country which had not the foundation of such industry to mention before liberation.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung clarified the position and role of engineering industry in the building of an independent national economy and guided us to give priority to its development.

He first carried out the agrarian reform after liberation and met the age-old desire of peasants for land. In April 1946 he instructed our workers to produce tractors by their own efforts for farm mechanization.

Following liberation there was a small electric appliances factory for the Kangson Steel Plant in

Tae'an.

The great leader visited this factory in 1947. Speaking about the plan to develop the factory, he told the workers there to make small electric motors, transformers and suchlike by their own efforts. The workers and technicians of the factory made a 5-hp electric motor and a 10-kva transformer with hammers and snips and sent them to him as presents.

Though they were rough, insignificant and small, the great leader was pleased with them because our workers made them, and encouraged them, saying that they could make larger machines in the future.

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance implanted by the great leader was the source of great strength which enabled our engineering industry to rapidly develop from the first.

The workers and technicians of the Pyongyang Automobile Repair Shop made engines and accessories by their own efforts overcoming all hardships, and in 1948 they manufactured the first tractor in our country and succeeded in trial operation. Thus they implemented the leader's instructions admirably.

There were many landmarks in the history of our engineering industry.

One such is the September 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

At this meeting the great leader put forward a militant slogan "Iron and machine are king of industry!" and called upon our people to dispel fear of technology in all spheres and manufacture necessary machines by themselves.

Taking into account the demand of the rapidly developing national economy including cooperated agriculture, he set forth a policy of manufacturing tractors, trucks, excavators and other machines and equipment at home.

At the time we had neither designs nor experience, and our technical foundations were weak. Though we made the first tractor after liberation, tractors were not in serial production.

It was no easy job for our people, far removed

from technical civilization for long, to produce up-to-date machinery and equipment by their own efforts.

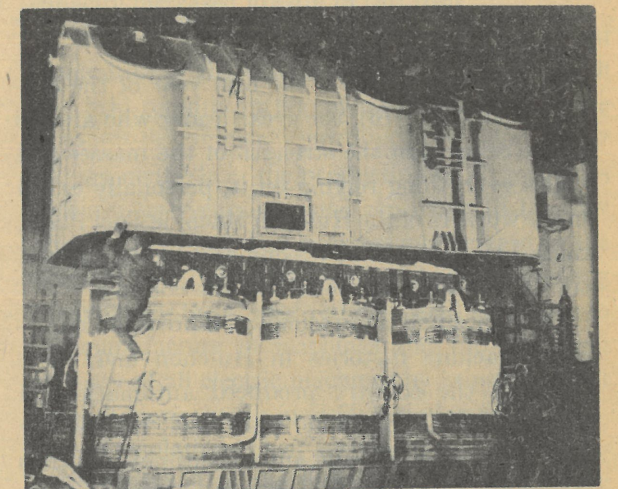
Some people who had the fear of machines argued that we could not make machines because we had neither materials of standard size and processing machines and equipment nor personnel experienced in manufacturing tractors. Others said that we had better import tractors because we could not make both ends meet unless we mass-produced them.

In October 1958, soon after the plenary meeting the great leader visited the workers at Kiyang and appealed to them to boldly make tractors by themselves instead of looking to others; he went to the workers at Sungrisan and instructed them to make trucks by themselves without fail.

Upholding the instructions of the great leader our workers courageously overcame hardships and difficulties in their way in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and made tractor "Chollima" within a little more than 30 days and truck within 40 days and then produced machines and equipment such as excavators and bulldozers.

This marked a milestone in the development of our industry and the technical revolution.

One year after we manufactured 3,000 tractors and 3,000 trucks, startling the world people again.



A 100,000-kva transformer is assembled

In March 1959, the great leader visited a small flax mill in the northern part of our country, where he saw a few machine tools made by the workers there and was hugely delighted at them and highly praised them.

According to the respected leader's plan, this spark burst into a fierce flame of a new, great mass movement, the "let-machine-tool-beget-machine-tools movement", which spread throughout the country.

And 13,000 more machine tools were produced within one year than the state plan across the country.

This movement led to the home production of large-sized and precision machines which had been imported.

Upholding the great leader's teachings that if one is to make revolution one should be bold, the workers of Ryongsong manufactured a 8-metre turning lathe within 5 months despite the shortage of technical documents and equipment.

Then they made a 3,000-ton press, and set the production of 6,000-ton press as their next target.

The great leader developed the courage of our working class and led them constantly to creation and innovation. Thanks to his energetic guidance the mystification of machines was shattered to atoms and new wonders were performed everywhere and they became able to make any complex precision and large-sized machines without difficulty once they decided to.

In February of 1971, the first year of the Six-Year Plan (1971-76), the great leader who always firmly believes in the strength of the masses and settles everything relying on it, personally called on the workers of the Huichon Machine Tool Plant, kindled the flame of new technical innovation, and saw that it spread throughout the country.

Through a new mass technical innovation movement machine factories in Huichon and other places of the country produced automatic and semi-automatic machine tools and extensively introduced assembly and automatic lines, and thus brought about a new turn in reorganizing production and automating production processes. They

produced 30,000 machine tools in a little over one year and surpassed the level of production at the end of the Six-Year Plan. This was indeed a new miracle and a great leap forward in the production of machine tools.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who is splendidly putting into practice the great leader's lofty intention and plan, kindled the flames of overall automation at the Hwanghae Iron Works and made the flames spread to all factories and enterprises.

In the engineering industry the production command system by closed circuit television and wireless communication was established, automation widely introduced in production processes, and up-to-date machines and equipment invented in large numbers.

Today, our developed engineering industry plays a leading role in making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically based—the strategic policy of socialist and communist economic construction.

The decision of the historic Hamhung Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held at the end of August last year opens up new vistas for the development of our engineering industry.

At the plenary meeting the great leader President Kim Il Sung indicated a new orientation of technical progress to further develop the engineering industry so as to meet the demands of our socialist construction which has entered a new stage of development and of the era of technical revolution. The first stage is to widely introduce press and stamp-forging methods and make a revolution in welding and insulated material production in the engineering industry, and the second stage is to realize automation and robotization.

When the decision of the plenary meeting is implemented our engineering industry will make greater strides and reach a higher level, and the technical equipment of the national economy will be improved considerably.

O Mun Sok

New Turning Point in Development of Engineering Industry

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The engineering industry should raise the proportion of stamp forging and press methods, bring about a revolutionary change in casting and welding and in the manufacture of tools, and widely introduce assembly and automatic lines and multi-purpose machine tools in the highly serial processes of machine production."

Recently the great leader President Kim Il Sung shed a new light on the orientation of technical progress to further develop the engineering industry so as to meet the demands of our socialist construction that has entered a new stage of development and the times of the technical revolution. According to the orientation, its first stage is to extensively introduce stamp forging and press methods and bring about a revolutionary change in welding and in the production of insulations in the engineering industry; and the second stage is to realize automation and robotization.

Taking into full account the importance of the engineering industry, the core of heavy industry and the basis of technical progress, the great leader gave a wise guidance in its progress at each stage of the development of the national economy.

Introducing stamp forging and press methods in the engineering sector is the consistent policy followed by our Party ever since liberation.

During the fierce Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953) the great leader took steps to lay a groundwork for the building of large machine factories in different parts of the country and gave instructions to build stamp forging shops, an important process of machine production, in the future.

Under the deep concern of the great leader pressing and forging shops rose along with many machine-building centres, including the Huichon Machine Tool Plant, the Sungri General Motor

Works, the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the April 3 Factory and the Ryongsong Machine Complex.

Pressing and stamp forging equipment increased rapidly and the proportion of pressing and stamp forging methods in the manufacture of machines rose daily at all machine factories.

The workers of Ryongsong, though short of equipment to process large-sized machines, boldly manufactured 3,000-ton and 6,000-ton presses by their own efforts in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance implanted by the great leader.

On the basis of this practical experience, all the machine factories in the country produced modern large-sized and multi- and single-purpose presses and stamp forging equipment. Stamp forging shops were built in big machine-building centres including the Sungri General Motor Works. There also appeared modern mould factories in various districts and mould shops in factories. As a result, technical equipment improved remarkably, material and technical foundations strengthened and the processing capacity increased greatly in this field.

The Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held recently in Hamhung discussed concrete measures to completely introduce press and stamp forging methods in the production of all machines within a few years to come according to the new orientation of technical progress put forward by the great leader. It also put forward the task of raising considerably the proportion of welded structures in the manufacture of machines and the insulating capacity of all electric machines by bringing about revolutionary change in welding and in the production of insulations.

The decision of the historic Hamhung Plenary Meeting opened up bright vistas for quickly developing the engineering industry so as to gratify the

demand of our socialist construction which entered a new stage of development.

In all fields of the national economy a vigorous struggle is on to create the "speed of the 80s", a new speed of advance, and implement the decision of the meeting.

All machine factories are striving to raise the precision and operation rate by perfecting and reinforcing the existing presses and stamp forging equipment and mechanize pressing and forging operations. They are also making different kinds of efficient, up-to-date presses and stamp forging equipment in larger numbers. All factories and enterprises are waging a mass movement to multiply presses and stamp forging equipment as they manufactured 13,000 more machine tools in a short time in 1959 than planned through the "let-machine-tool-beget-machine-tools movement."

In the future more mould-production centres will appear in different parts of the country and mould production will be modernized. Then technical equipment will improve markedly in this field and our country will rank among those countries leading the world in the proportion of press and stamp forging methods in the production of machine tools.

Juche-oriented new methods will be studied and applied in all technical processes from the preparation of raw materials, and the pressing and stamp

forging operations will be completely mechanized and automated and robotized. This will increase labour productivity sharply and make work easier.

By bringing about a revolutionary change in welding we will make machines light and large-sized and substantially increase the rate of steel used for manufacturing welded structures in the near future.

Furthermore, production will be assembly-lined by raising the level of mechanization and automation in welding operations. Various new special welding methods will be introduced extensively, and welding operations will also be robotized.

According to the decision of the Hamhung Plenary Meeting a revolutionary change will be brought about in the production of insulations.

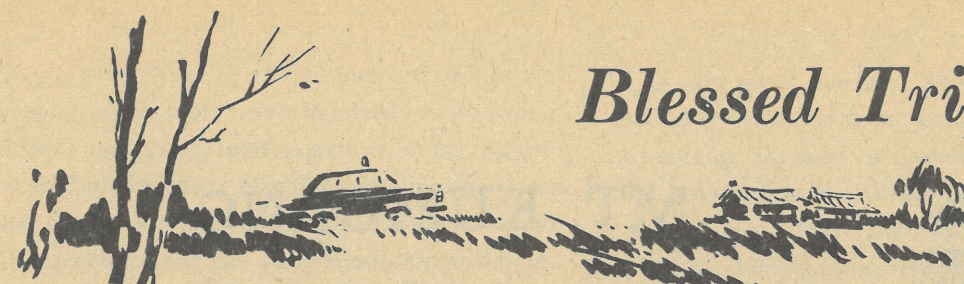
More insulations which are highly heatproof and dielectric will be manufactured by making their production Juche-based so as to mass-produce highly insulating electric machines.

Indeed, the policy to widely introduce press and stamp forging methods and bring about a revolutionary change in welding and in the manufacture of insulations, a policy put forward by the great leader President Kim Il Sung at the Hamhung Plenary Meeting, will be a turning point in developing our engineering industry to a higher level.

Li Chang Ho

Success in Technical Innovation

Recently the workers, technicians and three-revolution team members of the Kangson Steel Complex made an up-to-date electronic computing cutter. This cutter is highly efficient. It enables the rolling workers to dispense with cutting operations in heat-affected place, economizes 2,000 mandays of labour and a lot of electricity and parts annually, and treats 1.2 times more rolled steel. They also lengthened the service life of the electric furnace ceiling 50-fold by effecting technical innovations. As a result, the complex became able to economize over 10,000 tons of precious fireproofings, several thousand tons of oil and several thousand mandays of labour annually and produce tens of thousands of tons more of steel.



Blessed Triplets

Story about the Triplets Born at a Village on the Military Demarcation Line

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In capitalist society money dominates everything and it is the most precious of all. But, in socialist and communist societies man is the most precious being and everything serves for the promotion of the people's well-being."

Triplets were born at a hamlet in Tokjokri, Changpung County, Kaesong City, which is within a stone's throw of the Military Demarcation Line. Now, the sub-post office in Tokjokri sent an urgent telegram, which read: "TRIPLETS BORN IN SEVENTH MONTH STOP TRIPLETS AND MOTHER DANGEROUSLY ILL STOP URGENT MEASURES NEEDED STOP".

On receiving the telegram at dawn, doctors of the Changpung County people's hospital arrived at the hamlet.

The newborns, their eyes still closed, and their mother were in the worst condition. The doctors of the Tokjokri and Changpung County people's hospitals gave them first aid without delay.

The officials of the Kaesong City Party Committee and the Kaesong City People's Committee were also informed of this and rushed to Tokjokri.

A responsible official of the city Party committee said: "What do you need to save the triplets? Don't hesitate and tell me."

"We need a direct telephone line to the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital."

"What next?"

"We must have an artificial mother...." The doctor could not go on with his words.

It was a very long way to the transformer station from the out-of-the-way hamlet.

The artificial mother for the three-some needed electric capacity for maximum safety, which could not be guaranteed by the electricity for lighting they were using. A separate electric line and a transformer had to be installed for the incubator. Time passed as everybody was tense with anxiety.

"All right, I'll make all the arrangements," said the Chairman of the Tokjokri Cooperative Farm. "Let's save the four precious lives, come what may." He ran to the transformer station with some farmers.

A little while later, in Pyongyang an ambulance car sped to the house of Yu Yong Il, the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital's deputy director for medical affairs, on instructions of the Party. Everything was ready for the treatment. Meanwhile, an aeroplane was starting its engine to leave for Kaesong. And the Kaesong telegraph and telephone office connected the line directly with Pyongyang and put Tokjokri through to the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital. Two doctors of medicine and six specialists held consultations at the first-aid section of the hospital, and the result of their consultations was conveyed to Tokjokri through the telephone line.

During these crucial hours the Kaesong people finished laying the

separate line from the transformer station to Tokjokri and installing a transformer. Utmost efforts were thus made to save the neonates.

Morning sunshine dazzled on the window of the dwelling where the triplets were born. From the window came the boisterous laughter of the deputy director of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital. He said:

"You may rest assured now. Who is the father of these children? Give names to them."

Now, the three babies were saved and their mother was smiling a bright smile. Her husband wetted his cheeks with hot tears, saying: "The mother of these children is the glorious Party. How can I repay this great kindness?"

The villagers, too, were listening to the conversation taking place in the room, and moved to warm tears by the deep care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party.

Gifts from the great leader and the Party were presented to the happy triplets named Li Chung Il, Li Chung Song and Li Chung Yong. The whole town on the Military Demarcation Line, nay, the whole country worked hard to bring to life the three babies who had never cried since their birth. No age and no people have ever known such a legendary fact. The Korean people alone can enjoy this happiness, for they live under the great sun of Juche and the starlight of guidance.

Pak Song Mun



Nature of Korea

MT. KUMGANG

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Since ancient times our country has been called a silk-embroidered land of three thousand ri for its sublime mountains, limpid water and lovely scenery. The mountains and rivers of our land look attractive everywhere, but, among them, Mt. Kumgang is a beauty spot whose landscape is especially noteworthy."

Mt. Kumgang, a famous mountain of Korea and a beauty spot renowned throughout the world, is situated in the north of the Taebaek Mountains which runs over a long distance from north to south along the east coast. Occupying a wide area 60 kilometres from north to south and 40 kilometres from east to west, the mountain forms a great variety of natural wonders beautiful and exquisite.

All beauties of the world seemed to be gathered together here at Mt. Kumgang. The ever-changing sublime scenery enthral people and the queer forms of the valleys and ravines with crystal-clear ponds and waterfalls are beyond description. From ancient times celebrated writers and artists would say, "It is difficult to depict Mt. Kumgang either by writing or drawing."

Mt. Kumgang became known to foreign lands and their people wished so much to see it. A foreigner said, "If I can see Korea's Mt. Kumgang once, I should die contented." Another foreigner said, "Don't talk about the beauty of landscape before you see Mt. Kumgang."

As this mountain is blessed with all beauties of nature, our people from ancient times have called it Mt. Kumgang or Mt. Diamond, the most brilliant

of all jewels.

The main peak of Mt. Kumgang is Piro Peak (1,638 metres high), which soars above 12,000 peaks like their commander.

Mt. Kumgang consists of the Outer Kumgang, the Inner Kumgang and the Sea Kumgang. The Outer Kumgang is on the eastern side of a ridge of the Taebaek Mountains and the Inner Kumgang on the western side. The Sea Kumgang includes the seashore and a group of islets in the east.

The Inner Kumgang has feminine beauty for its tenderness and gracefulness represented by Manpokdong or Ten Thousand Waterfalls Valley, which typifies the beautiful valleys of Mt. Kumgang. On the other hand, the Outer Kumgang is masculine for its magnificent scenery which includes a number of peaks representing the mountainous beauties such as Manmulsang and Chibson Peaks, as well as ravines where water cascades down. The Sea Kumgang has a peculiar charm for its glorious, exhilarating sea scenery and lovely lakes.

Mt. Kumgang is beautiful and refreshing all the year round. In spring when trees unfold their buds and flowers bloom out, Mt. Kumgang is a diamond, indeed. When summer comes round, clouds break against its peaks and move round the jagged rocks and cliffs and birds keep singing merrily in the green foliage. In autumn the mountain affords a superb beauty in autumnal tint. And in winter it cuts an august figure covered with snow and icy columns.

Mt. Kumgang is a treasure-house of plants. There are more than a thousand species of plants

belonging to those of the temperate and frigid zones, of which some seven hundred are flowering plants. They include rarities such as Kumgang bell flowers and Kumgang *Stephanandra incisa*, which are specialties of Mt. Kumgang. Various trees and flowers which cover the whole mountain add to its scenery.

The climate is warm and the flora is diverse. The mountain is so habitable that it abounds in a variety of animals. There are some 60 species of wild beasts such as musk deer, roe deer, deer, goat and bears and approximately 100 kinds of birds such as pheasants, cuckoos and owls. And the Sea Kumgang, a virtual aquarium, abounds in various fishes. For all these Mt. Kumgang may be called a great park of wild life.

For generations the Korean people have loved Mt. Kumgang so dearly. Our ancestors devoted great artistic talent and resource to hand down multitudes of cultural relics, poems and legends related to the mountain.

At present Mt. Kumgang has Pyohun Temple which typifies the characteristic features of Korean architecture, and other small Buddhist temples such as Chongyang, Podok and Pulji Temples. They form a perfect harmony with the superb mountain scenery and enhance its beauty.

Mt. Kumgang has many legends and songs which have existed together with Korea's history. Poems and pictures of Mt. Kumgang helped to make this beauty spot world-famous. In fact, Mt. Kumgang, in its entirety, is one of the spiritual and cultural wealth of the Korean people.

In the past, however, this mountain did not belong to the working people. Before liberation Mt. Kumgang was used by Japanese imperialists and the landlord and capitalist classes as a vulgar pleasure resort and a place of moneymaking. It is after the defeat of Japanese imperialism and the liberation of the country by the great leader President Kim Il Sung that this scenic beauty became a genuine people's mountain, a paradise ringing with the happy songs of our working people.

Mt. Kumgang has now developed into a huge recreation centre equipped with all resting and hiking installations and service facilities, under the deep care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. A legend has it that celestial women would come down to see the sublime beauty of Mt. Kumgang. Today working people who have become masters of the socialist country, keep flocking to this place, singing songs of bliss.

For fifteen long years through snowstorms



Three-Fairy Rocks

Larch Trees on Munsu Hill

When you ascend Munsu Hill in Pyongyang, 12 emerald-green larch trees arrest your eye.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung went up this hill in the spring of 1947 and planted these trees that are now designated as natural monuments.

At that time, the hill, like almost all mountains and hills in this country, was bare. During their colonial rule of 36 years, the Japanese imperialist aggressors denuded our mountains and hills.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung, who defeated the Japanese imperialists and liberated the country in 1945 through 20 years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, climbed the hill on April 6, 1947 with a far-reaching plan for turning ours into a green land of bliss.

Planting trees with working people that day, he earnestly suggested to wage a tree-planting movement involving the whole masses to forest the mountains and hills across the country including the capital city.

Scores of years have elapsed since the great leader President Kim Il Sung kindled the flames of the movement.

The larch trees planted by the great leader have now grown over 10 metres high and spread thick branches.

The bald hill is now attired in green and serves as a fine recreation ground, and the whole country has become green and beautiful.

So, our working people feel deep emotion and gratitude to the great leader President Kim Il Sung for his wise leadership in front of the 12 larch trees on



Munsu Hill.

These larch trees will move the people in the future, too, telling forever the lofty intention of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

He fought for the rebirth of this beautiful country.

*The towering peaks and crystal-clear streams
Praise Marshal Kim Il Sung's kindness in song.
Let us sing, O Mount Kumgang,
Let us sing the song of the people's benevolent*

sun.

Mt. Kumgang, one of the world's finest sceneries, beautiful and nice to live in, abounding in songs and legends!

Upon requests of the readers, *Korea Today* is going to introduce serially from the next issue major beauty spots in Mt. Kumgang.

Choe So Ok

Samjiyon Black Grouse



Highland animals and plants thrive in Samjiyon County at the foot of Mt. Paekdu in our country. One such is Samjiyon black grouse, a rarity of wild fowl.

This grouse resembles a pheasant in size and appearance.

Its neck, legs and bills are short. It swiftly moves or runs on the ground. Usually it spends most of its time on the ground, but sometimes perches on trees.

This bird affects sparsely wooded, sunny highlands, near blueberry fields. In summer it lives near blueberry fields where it can find many things to eat, and in winter it moves nearer to mountain-side farmlands.

In the breeding season cocks and hens live together in groups. After laying eggs, they live separately in groups of 20 to 30.

Samjiyon black grouses build nests at dry places after mid-May and a hen lays ten eggs or so. Eggs hatch out in 21 or 22 days.

Hatchlings immediately start their activity; they first prey on insects and then feed on soft grass leaves, grass seeds, young shoots and fruits of trees.

In quest of feed, the grouses turn up earth with their legs and bills. They also leap or fly up to trees to pick fruits. In snowy cold winter days they dive into snow to pass away under it. Sometimes they are confined in the snow when its surface freezes.

Samjiyon black grouses are shapely and tone up the beauty of the natural surroundings. They are protected as a natural monument in our country.

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Zelkovas 600 Years Old

Zelkova is usually known to live 300 years or so. But there are 14 zelkovas 600 years old a little further up from the spring at Solbong in Kosan County, Kangwon Province. They were planted there in the 1380s when the temple was built.

Exuberant still today, they are a marvel, indeed.

The biggest of them is 25 metres high, 9.3 metres round at the base, 7.4 metres round in man's breast height, and 3.2 metres across at the base. Each tree affords a shade of

about 500 square metres, which is gratefully cool even in the most broiling summer days.

Zelkova is clean, ramose and shapely, so our ancestors used to plant it around villages or on roadsides. But a several-hundred-year old is a rarity.

The zelkovas near the spring are preserved as natural monuments.

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Fabrics to Be Conveyed

It was New Year's Day

After having a pleasant breakfast with my people I went up into my study and wearing spectacles I began to read New Year cards and letters from my intimate friends.

Their cards and letters wished me good health and the happiness of my folk; my old friends especially wished from the bottom of their hearts further fruits of my creative work.

They are all aged but their sentiment toward me is invariably warm, for which I feel profoundly grateful to them. Some had already died and on a holiday like this I am plunged into their memories.

I remember Kim who had worked as Director of the City Construction Company in H City.

He is one of my closest friends. He was a devoted and energetic man. After he was over 60 he suffered from high blood pressure but he had never left his revolutionary post until he died.

If he had been alive, he would have sent me a New Year card. Thinking of him sadly I took the letters and while reading the notes from my friends I nearly cried for joy. I found a letter. It was from the eldest son of the

deceased Kim. So unexpected was it that I first doubted my eyes and read time and again the name of the sender.

Doubtlessly, it was from Kim's eldest son who is working as a chief engineer at a tideland reclamation centre on the west coast.

I read his note and was dumbfounded. The letter moved me profoundly. It read: "Greeting New Year, I wish you good health and happiness. My father died, handing down to me the fabrics he had preserved for his mother. I will fulfil my father's wish and present the clothes made of the stuff to my grandmother. I will work harder to see the day as soon as possible."

I felt deep sympathy and my eyes grew wet. The stuff was handed down to his son. My thoughts ran back to the days 28 years ago, when I first had met Kim. It was at a construction site of a chemical factory on the east coast after the war ended.

I was dispatched there to collect materials for my writing. Kim who had been demobbed was working as a renowned youth innovator.

We made an acquaintance with each other in a plain office room which I used. His impress-

ive image is still vivid.

A stalwart youth in a faded uniform... a tanned face... large calloused hands... He said in a tone of strong local accent:

"My native home? It's a village near the Rakdong River.... I had worked as a servant at a landlord's house.... My mother and younger sister are living in the village. Mother is fifty-one and sister is eleven... I had learned to read Korean in the People's Army.... The US imperialists and the puppet Syngman Rhee tore my family apart... My mother doesn't know that I married after coming over to the north and am now living happily. She must be living in tears. How glad she would be if she saw me.... But nothing can help it."

Kim showed no tears, and continued in a firm voice: "But I am sure we will soon live together. I feel no fatigue when I think about it...."

A few days passed. Kim was cited at a meeting summarizing the fulfilment of a quarterly production plan. He, beaming all over, came into my room with something in hands. It was grey woolen stuff. I jokingly said, congratulating him:

"Clothes make the man, as they say. You will be even more

handsome, if you are in new clothes made of that."

But he shrugged.

"No, I won't..."

"You mean your wife."

"No, I will preserve the stuff for my mother.... She has never seen such a good fabric..."

His words permeated with a longing for his mother touched me deeply. I imagined an impressive reunion of a mother and her son.

I worked for three years at the construction site and our friendship grew closer. It never faded after we parted. When I went on business to the place where Kim was, I visited his home. Kim, too, came up to Pyongyang when he had a vacation and called at my home. Afterwards he became director of the city construction company. Our hairs began to grey and both he and I became grandfathers.

It was the autumn of the year before last. Kim came to Pyongyang on business and stayed one day in my home. That night he told me that he had been preserving some stuff for his mother in south Korea, giving vent to his heartache he felt because of the tragical division of the nation.

Recalling his mother he said that when he had joined the People's Army his mother had sent him off warmly at the end of the village and that at the time she had just been over 50. But he

never seemed thinking that his mother is now about 80 or that she might not be in this world.

Kim sent me New Year Card every year. Last year I got the last one — the 27th card from him. In the cards he would encourage me to work harder to bring the day of national reunification as soon as possible.

When I look at his cards I am seized by an inexpressible emotion. The vision of the stuff he had been keeping for his mother comes before my eyes.

He had longed so fervently to send the stuff to his mother but could not see his wish come true. So it was handed down to his son. The tragic pain of the Kims is part of the suffering of our nation

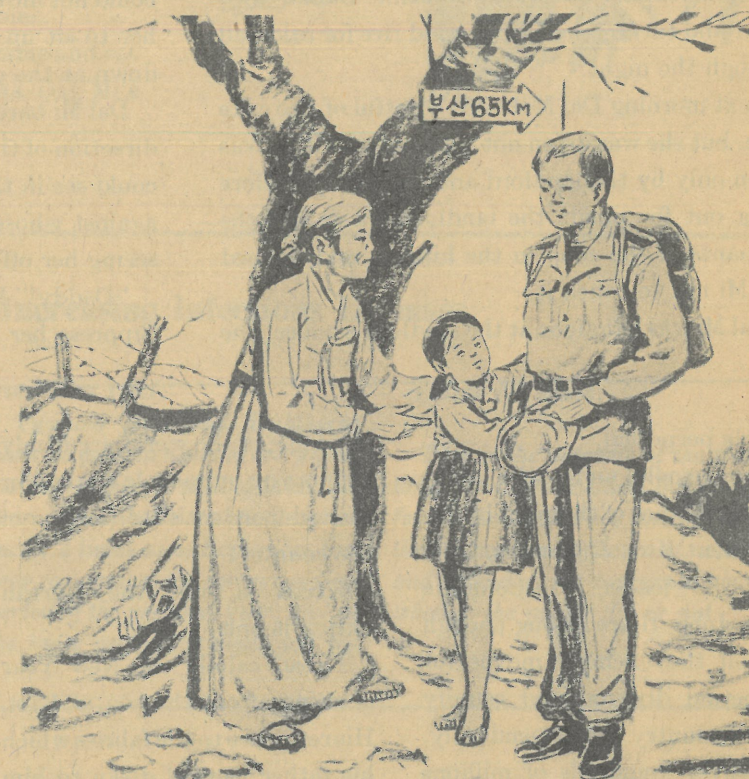
which is divided into north and south due to the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their colonial policy.

The US imperialists are the sworn enemy who have imposed the misfortunes and suffering of national division on the Korean people.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our people are homogeneous and have lived with the same culture and the same language for ages, and they can never live separated in two."

Whatever desperate efforts they may make, the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique can never make the division of our country and



Legend

Cuckoo's Warbling

Once upon a time there lived a poor old man with his only daughter named Dal Mi in a thatched house at the foot of the Pak Pass. Not far from there lived Kang the landlord.

Dal Mi and her father borrowed a few gourdfuls of rice from the landlord to eke out their living. Three years had passed but they failed to pay back the rice. The interest snowballed the while.

One day Kang the landlord and his steward came to Dal Mi's and took her away for the rice she and her father had borrowed.

The landlord worked Dal Mi like a beast of burden. Five years had elapsed. One spring day the landlord's family was busy for picnic. Dal Mi drew water and turned the mill to grind rice for cakes all through the night.

Next morning Dal Mi boiled a potful of rice cake soup, but she was given not a spoonful of it. It was taken only by the landlord and his family. Before going out for picnic the landlord's wife put the remnants of the soup in the kitchen and warned Dal Mi not to touch it.

Dal Mi was left alone at the landlord's house. She

longed for her father. While thinking of her father she dozed by the kitchen door. When she was asleep, a dog came into the kitchen and devoured all the rice cake soup.

Towards evening the landlord's family came back. The wife found the soup all gone. She grabbed Dal Mi by the hair and hit her. Dal Mi resisted, claiming that the soup had been taken by the dog.

Seeing the scene the landlord burst out his anger. He trampled Dal Mi underfoot and beat her with a club. Dal Mi raised a cry and collapsed. Her groaning stopped before long.

The night was far advanced. Dal Mi came to, but could not move. There was nobody who would help her to sit up. Only a crescent moon was looking down at the poor girl.

Dal Mi barely managed to rise and looked in the direction of the Pak Pass where her home was. She could see in the faint moonlight the chestnut tree against whose trunk her father had leaned while seeing her off five years ago.

"Daddy!" Dal Mi called to herself. She could not suppress her yearning and started dragging her

heavy feet towards the Pak Pass. She fell down before she had taken a few steps. Then she crawled inch by inch.

It was towards dawn when the girl had barely managed to get to the chestnut tree. No sooner had she hugged the tree than she again fell into swoon. She did not know how much time had flowed before she opened her eyes with an effort, as she heard somebody call her. She was surprised to find herself in her father's embrace. She said, "Daddy—" and breathed her last.

"What is the matter, Dal Mi? Speak out!"

The father's tearful utterances pierced through the quiet night air.

He rushed to the landlord's house, closing his hands. He set fire to the house. Huge mass of flames rose as if to swallow up the evil world. The landlord and his wife were burned to death in the fire.

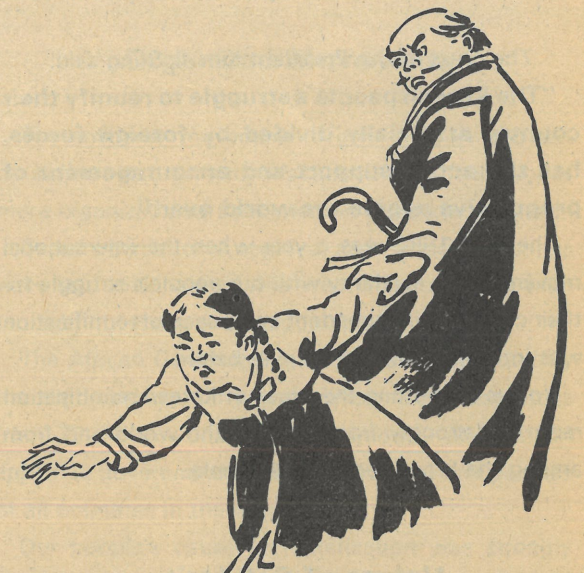
Having avenged his daughter, the father returned to the Pak Pass and buried her daughter's dead body underneath the chestnut tree. And he took his weary way to the desolate home.

With the advent of spring a cuckoo came and sat in the chestnut tree under which was Dal Mi's

grave. The bird cuckooed forlornly. Stangely enough, its warbling sounded like "Ddokkuk ddokkuk" (or rice cake soup).

Later, people said that through the warbling of the cuckoo the soul of Dal Mi who had to die wrongfully because of the rice cake soup, cursed the world of landlords.

Ra O Sun



people perpetual.

Our people under the sagacious guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il are strong enough to foil the enemy's moves for perpetual division and reunify the country independently. Moreover, hundreds of millions

of people of the world are firmly supporting our people's cause for the independent reunification of the country.

Korea is one, the Korean nation is one.

I read calmly the New Year greetings from the son of Kim. His reference to the fabrics which his father handed down to him

makes my heart heavy, and I cry: Comrade Kim, your son has engraved in his heart the wish you couldn't fulfil. I will remember your wish and work harder to see the day of reunification as early as possible.

The sounds of merry laughers of playing children came through the window.

Yearly-Increasing Infectious Diseases

Various infectious diseases increase yearly in south Korea.

Whooping cough patients were 787 in 1979 and their number increased to 1,620 in 1981.

Dysentery cases in 1981 doubled those in 1980. Measles carries off many south Korean children. As many as 2,302 children suffered

from it in 1981.

Typhoid fever and diphtheria patients grew in number every year and lots of people died of them last year. Encephalitis patients grew over 5.3 times as of September last year, as against the corresponding period of the previous year, and in the same period the death toll in-

creased 3.3 times.

This is the outcome of the traitorous act of the Chon Du Hwan fascist junta who are seeking only their long-term office and wealth and splendor, not concerned about whether the people die or not.

Active Support to Just Cause

—International Solidarity Movement to Support Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification—

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people's struggle to reunify their country artificially divided by foreign forces, has the active support and encouragement of progressive people the world over."

The year 1982 was a year when the international movement for solidarity with our people's struggle for their country's independent and peaceful reunification was intensified more than ever before.

Voices supporting the cause of Korean reunification rang out strongly from all over the world and from among the broad sections of people.

Voices of Solidarity

Many foreign heads of state expressed their unreserved support for and solidarity with the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic said to President Kim Il Sung during his visit to our country:

"All your proposals for Korean reunification are absolutely just. That is why all the people of the world who treasure peace, justice and progress, fully support your proposals."

Joao Bernardo Vieira, Secretary General of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and President of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, said:

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made all its efforts to reunify the divided country but

Korea has not yet been reunified. Therefore, we unconditionally support Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy of Korea's peaceful reunification, a policy of establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo according to the free will of the Korean people without foreign interference."

Besides, many heads of state strongly expressed their wishes and support for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification when they visited our country or received our delegations or in their congratulatory telegrams and messages to the great leader.

Hundreds of party and government delegations, delegations of social organizations and study groups and many prominent individual personages came to our country and inspected various places including Panmunjom. And they expressed indignation at US imperialist occupation of south Korea which has made Korea divided.

Yan S. Persen, Member of the Executive Committee of the Social People's Party of Denmark, said:

"What delays Korea's reunification?

"The conscience of the world replies with one mouth: It is the occupation of south Korea by the US imperialists and the traitorous acts of the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique.

"At present the European people resolutely oppose the US imperialist policy of occupation of south Korea."

Ajibade Tiamiu, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Benin, stated:

The Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is closely related to the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle and peace movement of the world's people.

Therefore, supporting and encouraging the just cause of the Korean people is an international duty, a sacred work of all the progressive and anti-imperialist countries which aspire after genuine independence and peace.

Trend of the Times

Noteworthy in the solidarity movement is a worldwide signature campaign to support the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state.

The signature campaign which started in March 1981 was vigorously unfolded in almost all countries and continents on the globe across the latitude and longitude.

Thus, one year later, as of the end of March 1982, more than 1,600 million people took part in this campaign in 101 countries and at 24 international organizations.

They included many heads of party and state, speakers and members of the National Assembly, public figures, scholars and broad sections of other people.

Particularly in many countries such as Madagascar, Guinea, Burundi, Zimbabwe and India this campaign was organized as a mass movement under the great concern of parties and governments.

Organizations and individual personages of many countries expressed their firm solidarity with our people's struggle for national reunification in various forms.

Twenty political parties and social organizations in Bangladesh and 19 political parties and social bodies in Denmark issued joint statements; and in Japan 138 personages of 12 countries published an emergency appeal for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from south Korea on the eve of the Second UN Extraordinary Disarmament Conference.

International organizations also took various steps to express solidarity in support of Korea's reunification.

The movement for solidarity with our people's cause of reunification reached its zenith during the "Month of Anti-US Joint Struggle" (June 25-July 27).

During this month statements were issued, appeals and resolutions adopted and mass rallies held to express solidarity. It has become a trend of the times to call for the termination of US imperialist occupation of south Korea and for Korea's reunification.

Organized Movement

The solidarity movement to give support and encouragement to our people's cause of reunification was more organized and deepened on a worldwide scale.

Grand international, regional and national meetings were held to support Korea's reunification. More than ten such meetings were organized.

The African Governmental Conference attended by the high-ranking party and government delegations from 25 African countries unanimously adopted an appeal to governments, democratic forces and peoples of all countries in the world.

Our people's cause of reunification was strongly supported at the meetings of political parties and social organizations of many countries and international bodies.

Solidarity organizations also increased. There appeared solidarity committees to support our people's cause of national reunification in many countries of the world.

The Korean Reunification-Support Committee was formed in Trinidad and Tobago, a newly-independent, small island country in Latin America. In Japan there are many such organizations.

These committees organized so far in various countries number several hundreds.

No force on earth can check such a strong trend of our age which calls for the pullout of the US troops from south Korea and supports the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Truth of Plot to Kill Kim Dae Jung (2)

"Results of Investigation" Rigged up through Torture

The traitor Chon Du Hwan randomly imprisoned and savagely repressed and slaughtered patriotic students and democrats in south Korea, who demanded democracy and reunification.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"History has not known to this day such hangmen as the south Korean military fascist rulers who massacred thousands of their countrymen at a time with rifle and bayonet and cruelly removed their political opponents."

On May 17, 1980 Chon the traitor expanded "emergency martial law" to the whole area of south Korea as an insolent fascist measure and launched on monstrous massacre. This could not but touch off the violent waves of popular resistance in Kwangju and everywhere else in the south.

The brutal traitor Chon Du Hwan threw scores of thousands of puppet army troops into Kwangju, the city of resistance, and turned it into a "bloody bathhouse" filled up with dead bodies. Faced with worldwide condemnation, he schemed to shift the responsibility onto Kim Dae Jung.

Chon Du Hwan held a confab at the puppet army "Security Command" on the night of May 20, 1980, and issued the following order: "Shift everything onto Kim Dae Jung. Beat the hell out of the arrested and just have them 'admit' that Kim Dae Jung manipulated the developments in Kwangju behind

the scenes."

Hence, in the secret chambers and underground torture rooms of the "Security Command" and the "Central Intelligence Agency" (the present "National Security Planning Agency", unheard-of atrocities were perpetrated against Kim Dae Jung himself and other democrats, patriotic students and participants in the Kwangju uprising, in an endeavour to rig up charges which would justify the murder of Kim.

Kim Dae Jung was dragged off in pajamas into the "Security Command" and locked up in a coffin-like underground cell only 70 centimetres wide, which is filled up by a person when he lies down. The walls were painted white and a white 300-watt electric bulb glared round the clock. The pitiful cries of the tortured kept coming in from all sides. A fortnight's confinement in this cell would drive anybody mad.

The Chon Du Hwan fascist gang inflicted atrocious torture on Kim Dae Jung for many hours every day so as to force him to admit that "he tried to seize power through students' demonstrations" and that "he had wirepulled the developments in Kwangju". This torture caused Kim to suffer from intestinal and anal hemorrhage, swollen abdomen and mental derangement.

In their desperate effort to prove Kim's "crimes", the fascist hangmen perpetrated malicious torture against the imprisoned democrats and students and tried to force them to make false statements. They ar-

rested Kim Jong Wan, President of the Brotherhood for Democratic Constitutional Government, and inflicted murderous torture on him for days on end, in order to force him to make a false confession that he had intended to stage a large-scale popular uprising on Kim Dae Jung's "request." They forced Pastor Li Hae Dong to admit that "Kim Dae Jung instructed him to prepare incendiary bottles." They beat him, keeping him in a standing posture and knocked him down on the concrete floor before stamping on his belly in their jackboots. They also tortured Li Sin Bom, student of Seoul National University. They stepped on his fingernails with their booted soles, and thrust a cudgel between his legs and twisted it. They did this in order to force him to make a false statement that "Kim Dae Jung had approved the plan to turn the students' demonstrations into a violence and arm them with incendiary bottles and wooden staffs to occupy government establishments." Having squeezed out false statements by vicious torture, the interrogators set up a television gadget and compelled him to practise in making false statements.

The fascist hangmen locked up Chong Dong Nyon, student of the Chonnam University, in an underground cell which reverberated with ear-splitting shrieks of the tortured, so as to frighten him. "Just say that you received riot funds from Kim Dae Jung, that's all." The torturers said. "Why don't you do as you are asked to do?" And they hit

Dependent South Korean Economy

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The introduction of foreign capital leads to a state of dependence and national bankruptcy. This will only result in plunging the already ruined south Korean economy deeper into the abyss of hopeless destruction and in making south Korea more and more dependent on imperialism."

After his seizure of power, Chon Du Hwan the traitor revised the laws on the introduction of foreign capital and opened the market completely, thereby making south Korea a victim of imperialism.

In June and September 1980 and in July last year, Chon and his gang newly promulgated or revised laws on encouraging foreign investments. As a consequence the previous regulations on drawing in principals from foreign investments were annulled. The category of enterprises for foreign investments was enlarged and the number of enterprises which permit exclusive investments increased in a big way.

Moreover, Chon Du Hwan and his company approved the opening of joint banks with foreigners. This enabled foreign capital to have the right to control south Korea's finance as well as production and commodity circulation, and manipulate the south Korean economy at will.

While guaranteeing conditions for investments, Chon the traitor is stepping up suppliant diplomacy.

the victim so cruelly that he vomited blood and fell down. Here is part of the dialogue between one of the interrogators and Chong Dong Nyon.

Chong Dong Nyon: Shall I say I received 100,000 *won* in cash?

Interrogator: Too small.

Chong Dong Nyon: Then, how much should it be? Ten million *won*?

Interrogator: That's too much. You are

supposed to have spent it all. How could you make it up?

Chong Dong Nyon: Let's make it five million *won*. That'll be fair enough.

The fascist Chon Du Hwanites perpetrated all sorts of savageries against imprisoned Kwangju uprisers to wring out "testimonies" on the "wirepulling" by Kim Dae Jung. But, as they failed, the fiendish killers did not hesitate to strike eight

At the "summit talks" held in the US in February last year, the traitor Chon Du Hwan affirmed that south Korea would be a "citadel to defend the US" in the Pacific. At his meetings with influential US politicians, he stressed that "my government is boldly lifting restrictions in order to vitalize the position of foreign investments," and earnestly begged American monopolies to infiltrate into south Korea.

The result is that in 1981 alone eight billion dollars of loans were introduced and preparations are being made to introduce another 46.5 billion dollars over a period of five years as from this year.

The south Korean puppets not only bring in foreign capital without restriction but also leave the domestic commodity markets entirely in the hands of foreign monopolies.

Last year, as part of their open-door policy, they liberalized the import of 5,579 items out of 7,465 in accordance with the "basic international classification of commodities". The proportion rose from 68.9 per cent in 1980 to 74.7 per cent, and they intend to raise it to more than 90 per cent in the near future.

Also, they increased importing enterprises in a big way and did not hesitate to carry out the traitorous act of giving privileges to foreign goods.

The liberalization measures have resulted in the monopoly of the south Korean market by foreign commodities, the utter bankruptcy of the national

of them to death right in front of other political prisoners.

The "results of investigation into the attempted insurrection by Kim Dae Jung and his gang" announced through the "Martial Law Command" on July 4, 1980, were a document framed up by means of torture, murder and fraud.

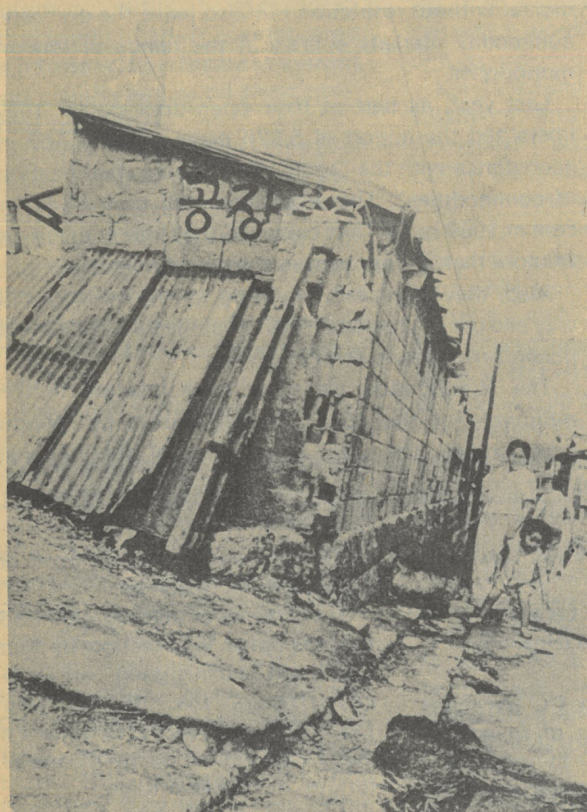
Choe Ryon

capitalists and even the inroad of condemned materials harmful to people's health. Last March the south Korean puppets brought in large quantities of the US canned salmon, whose sale is banned on an international scale for it contains poisonous matter that can cause various diseases.

The direct outcome of the introduction of foreign capital and the opening of the market is the aggravation of south Korea's economy, its total ruin and the rapid increase in its foreign liabilities.

In south Korea foreign capital dominates 100 per cent of the petroleum industry, 80 per cent of the electric industry, 60 per cent of the cement industry, 100 per cent of the synthetic resin industry, 100 per cent of the automobile industry, 80 per cent of the shipbuilding industry, 70 per cent of the metal industry and 60 per cent of communication materials industry. US monopoly capital has a predominant share in this.

Twenty-one American banks have realized their financial control over south Korea's industry and made the south Korean economy more dependent on the US.



This is the "modernization" much vaunted by the puppet clique. Photo shows a ruined factory in south Korea

A number of American monopoly concerns increase their profits 2-3 times in only 2-3 years after their investments, and their business scale expands 10-20 times.

The president of US Asian Society who crawled into south Korea last February, declared that in south Korea foreign concerns could obtain profits surpassing their invested capital in a year, and added that south Korea was called an open golden market, which was not without reason.

While foreign monopoly capital floods in south Korea, its foreign liabilities have recorded astronomical figures, and its economic subordination and foreign dependence increased and the national economy is being ruined beyond control. At present south Korea's foreign liabilities amount to 35,000,000,000 dollars.

Last year the repayment for foreign loans totalled 5,500,000,000 dollars, of which 1,900,000,000 dollars was for the principals and 3,600,000,000 dollars for interests, whereas the figures are to reach 6,000,000,000 dollars this year.

Even according to the official announcement made by the south Korean puppets, the foreign liabilities will run into 37,700,000,000 dollars towards the end of this year and 64,500,000,000 dollars in 1986.

The south Korean economy completely shackled to foreign monopoly capital is undergoing a grave crisis, affected by the economic fluctuations which are sweeping capitalist countries.

In 1980 south Korea's gross national product decreased by 5.7 per cent as against the previous year, and last year it failed to reach the level of 1979. The economic depression and the fluctuation of production which worsened from 1979 on, have continued for four consecutive years.

Foreign capital does not infiltrate into a place where it cannot squeeze out monopoly profits; and where it penetrates, it causes exploitation and plunder, unemployment and poverty.

In south Korea today there are more than seven million fully and partially unemployed, over 300,000 prostitutes and more than three million children of school age out of school; and because of the extreme difficulties of living, suicides take place every day and human traffic is open and rampant.

It is US imperialism and the traitor Chon Du Hwan its lackey who have turned south Korea into an arena of foreign monopolies and aggravated the difficulties of living.

Yun Gi Hong

Diary

Sorrow of South Korean University Girl Student

This is part of the diary written by a university girl student Sim Ok Ryon in south Korea.

* * *

August 2: The vacation began early. I am sick for my home. I am dying to see my parents who always give thought to me away from home. At my call they will run out to the gate to greet me with their arms outstretched. But I cannot go home this vacation and I feel forlorn.

I must pay registration fees for the new term after the vacation.

Prices jumped up and the registration fees rose as well. I need at least 350,000 won. Heavy school expenses keep me from going home.

August 6: It is not only I who is hard up for school expenses. There are 800 self-supporting students or one in three in my university. They must earn their school expenses by working after school.

Heavy school expenses damp and nip youthful zeal for learning and budding hopes. Now I feel all the more keenly that I must earn the registration fees on all accounts.

August 9: Self-supporting students are seen appealing to let them do anything before government offices, hotels or shops and at residential quarters, employ-

ment agencies, or labour market. But their demands are not gratified so easily. Most of them cannot even get such odd jobs as removal of refuse, milk and briquette delivery and washing and are at a loss what to do.

Today, too, I tramped the streets and returned late to my boarding house. Everything seemed to be futile. Tears welled up in my eyes before I knew.

August 12: The rain which started in the morning stopped in the evening.

Because of disorder of sewage system Tunghon-dong in Kangso Ward became a sea and cars and pedestrians have to stop here.

Only those worrying about their meals are hurrying somewhere in spite of rain and water.

Streets are noisy and alleys are also in confusion.

"Bean curd to sell!... Bean curd!" A familiar female voice came from afar. I turned my head in that direction and cried to myself, "Suk I —"

It was Suk I who was disappearing into an alley with a scooped wooden bowl of a moderate size on her head with a cloth pad.

She was chosen as the top student in the high school days and is now known as the best student throughout the univer-

sity. My heart was heavy at the sight of her peddling bean curd with the sorrow and pains of a self-supporting student in her heart.

August 14: The Tongyang Building in Sogong-dong, Central Ward, advertised for "information collectors." As soon as I saw the advertisement I went there at a run. There were already many students there.

The "information collector" wanted by the company was the peddler for the company.

It was different from what the advertisement said. But I did not hesitate. I secretly wanted not to lose the chance. The spectacled president of the company called in students one by one and seated them and began to inquire them about this or that. Rolling his lobster eyes, he looked students up and down for a while. They felt insulted but had to comply with his request. At last the "spectacled" even demanded security money. Money is everything.

August 15: When I put in pawn clothes and other things from which I had felt the loving care of my parents and got 150,000 won, the world seemed to be hard-hearted.

The "spectacled" received the security money from me and put it into his pocket and gave me

goods such as liquid perfume, soap and oil for massage. I felt sad rather than relieved at the thought that I have become able to earn school expenses.

August 24: From dawn till dusk I went from apartment to apartment in Togok-dong, Kangnam Ward. But no one readily received me. I went up and down the stairs of apartment houses all day long and my legs were badly swollen, when someone called me. He was a man in his thirties who appeared to be a revenue official. He came up to me and demanded money for "apartment passage". They exact money from the population too ruthlessly. It is quite natural that the people living in the hell of taxation should pay everything for taxes.

August 27: I could neither go to the small shops and apartment houses nor peddle freely and I only felt this world hateful. But I could not sit idle heaving a sigh. And I left for the residential quarters in Hannam-dong.

A highly fenced Western-style house attracted my eye. I carefully knocked at the big gate and went into the courtyard, when tropical plants came in sight and the marbled ground dazzled my eyes.

"If you want to order cosmetics...." said I in a failing voice. A young man who seemed to be the son of the house cast an unpleasant look at me. The master of the house was at a liquor table in the room. He was partly drunk. He heard my repeated entreatments and cried:

"A young girl does not know how to behave.... Clear off!"

He even spat, wearing thousands of looks and venting his anger.

My face burned with rage.

I could not repress my indignation at the conduct of the master looking down upon the penniless people.

August 28: I lay alone without Mun Hui in the moist room of the boarding house. I felt quite forlorn and sad. When will this sorrow end?

When I was tortured with this thought, Mun Hui came in, with tears in her eyes. It was sure that she was insulted.

She carries food and washes dishes at a hotel to earn her school expense. But she is even forced to sing for foreigners and bathe them.

I pity the aching heart of Mun Hui sighing over her school expense and shedding tears over

the insult she suffers.

I sobbed together with Mun Hui for quite a while.

August 30: I sold with difficulty all goods the company gave me, walking about streets and residential quarters for fortnight with the soles of my feet blistered.

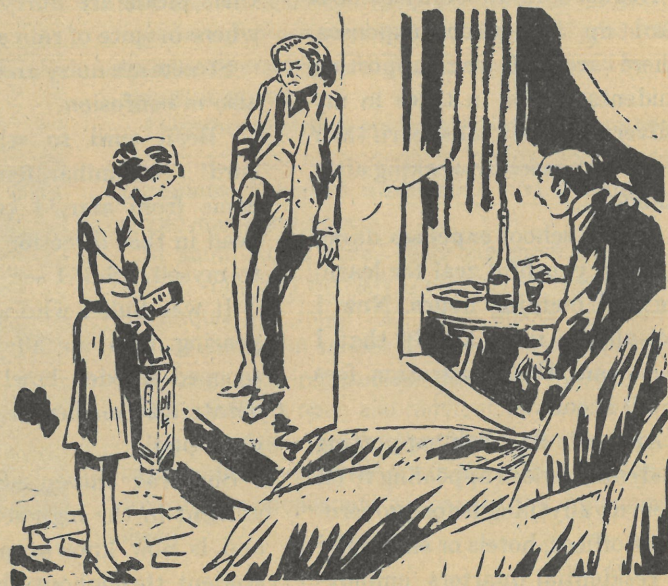
At last the pay day came.

With a light heart I went to the company to get my pay. But it was not money but a mishap that awaited me there.

The gate was closed and the spectacle was seen nowhere. He had disappeared even with the security money he had received from me. I could not repress my indignation. What a cursed world ours is!

The vicious employer is detestable indeed.

More nasty is the action of the authorities which encourage and shut their eyes to the misdeeds of such swindlers.



Round-Table Talk

We Sternly Denounce Japanese Authorities for Their Distortion of Korean History

PARTICIPANTS:

Kim Sok Hyong: Academician, Doctor and Professor of the History Institute of the Academy of Social Sciences

Mun Byong U: Section Chief, Associate Doctor and Associate Professor of the Institute

Pak Yong Hae: Researcher, Associate Doctor and Associate Professor of the Institute

Chon Jun Hyon: Researcher and Associate Doctor of the Institute

Journalist: The Japanese authorities decided that from the new school year of 1983 primary and high schools use the textbooks distorting Korean history. The social and academic circles of Korea and Asia are unanimously denouncing the decision with surging indignation. Please tell me how the Japanese authorities distorted the ancient and medieval history of Korea.

Kim Sok Hyong: First of all,



the Japanese authorities deny the long history of Korea. They negate the existence of the first ancient states of Korea—Kochoson, Puyo and Chinguk

or write that they were formed very late, contrary to historical facts.

Few Japanese textbooks mention the ancient states of Korea. The Japanese textbook "World History" for high schools notes that Kochoson was a very tiny state established in the 5th to the 4th century B.C. in the northwestern area of Korea.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"We are a resourceful people with a long history and resplendent cultural traditions."

Documentary records and archaeological data prove that Kochoson existed as a strong slave-owning state before the 8th to the 7th century B.C. and that it was a very great power with a vast territory extending from the Liaoxi area of China in the northwest to the Ryesong River in the south. Nevertheless, Japanese textbooks make no mention of these stark facts and

say that the Three Kingdoms like Koguryo, Silla and Paekje were formed two to three hundred years later than the real date of their appearance.

This is a shameless act aimed at obliterating the long history of Korea and propagandizing Koreans as a "backward" and "underdeveloped" nation. We cannot tolerate such distortion to impair the dignity of the Korean nation.

Chon Jun Hyon: The malicious fabrication of Korean history by the Japanese authorities manifests itself in their bids to deny the independent development of the long Korean history.

This can be illustrated by the fact that they begin the ancient history of Korea with the Four Counties of Han set up after the fall of Kochoson. Most of Japanese textbooks claim that the history of Korea in ancient times and early in Middle Ages started with Raknang County.



one of the Four Counties of Han, which was followed by Paekje and Silla. But, in fact, the collapse of Kochoson in the 2nd century B.C. was followed by the establishment of Koguryo in the 1st century B.C. and of Paekje and Silla in the 1st-2nd century A.D. As stated above, there were Kochoson, Koguryo, Silla and Paekje in ancient times and early in Middle Ages. The Japanese authorities, however, replace Kochoson with Raknang County, one of Han's colonies, and preposterously allege that Koguryo did not belong to Korea and systematize Korean history in the order of Raknang County, Paekje and Silla.

The Four Counties of Han were set up in Liaodong, China, north of the Amnok River. They were toppled by the struggle of the nomads of Kochoson and the Koguryo people against aggression. This notwithstanding, Japanese textbooks claim that the Four Counties of Han including Raknang County were established on the Korean peninsula and covered almost all its

territory. This is to tell a lie that the Korean people were under foreign domination.

Journalist: They are very absurd and malignant.

Chon Jun Hyon: You are right. And there are so many data vilifying and distorting the culture of Kochoson.

Mun Byong U: The moves of the Japanese authorities to efface the independent development of Korean history find expression in distorting the history of Koguryo (the 1st century B.C.—668 A.D.) and Palhae (698-926).

Japanese textbooks falsify that Koguryo was founded by the Tungus tribe on the Songhua River. They contort two historical facts here. First, they write that Koguryo set up on the middle reaches of the Amnok River was established on the Songhua River, in an attempt to deny the existence of Puyo on the Songhua River prior to the emergence of Koguryo; second, they state that the Koguryo tribe was a nomadic tribe who immigrated from the north.

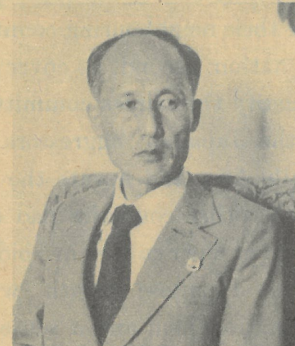
In addition, Japanese textbooks make little mention of the history of Palhae, the successor to Koguryo. They claim that Palhae and other wide areas of Korea belonged to Tang, in an effort to falsely prove that the people of Koguryo were under long occupation of Tang since her fall.

Pak Yong Hae: The preposterous distortion of Korean history by the Japanese authorities finds its striking manifestation also in their crafty attempts to hide the crimes committed by Japanese aggressors in Korea in Middle Ages. In those days they attacked Korea from the south and inflicted great loss on her people. Japanese textbooks embellish the crimes perpetrated by the Japanese pirates as trade.

Journalist: Japanese pirates intruded into the coastal waters of Korea, China, and other Southeast Asian countries at the end of Koryo (918-1392) and carried out murder and plunder.

Pak Yong Hae: Certainly. However, with regards to the Japanese pirates Japanese textbooks write that "the knights and merchants on the seas of Japan went to Korea and China and conducted trade." What a brazen distortion of history this is! One of Japanese textbooks goes so far as to write that the aggression of Japanese pirates was the cause of the fall of the Koryo Dynasty. This is a very ridiculous and preposterous distortion of historical facts.

Mun Byong U: The Japanese authorities totally distort the crimes committed by the Japanese aggressors in Korea during the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598). Their textbooks mention that Japan invaded Korea because the latter did not



meet its demand for making way for it to Ming (China). They describe the aggression of the Japanese army as "expedition", "dispatch" and "advance". Although the aggressors kidnapped Korean potters, printers and other technicians to Japan during the war, the Japanese textbooks brazen-facedly write that they "took" them to Japan.

Everybody knows that Toyotomi Hydeyoshi, the then ruler of Japan, carried out the aggression in Korea for the purpose of plundering it of its abundant riches and occupying it through the aggressive war, and throwing the army of his dissident forces into the war, weakening it and strengthening his power. Their demand for making way for them to Ming was an excuse they invented for the aggression in Korea.

The Japanese aggressors invaded Korea twice with massive armed forces, burnt down the streets and villages, looted plenty of properties and cultural riches and forcibly took to Japan potters, printers and many other

handicraftsmen. In their efforts to veil these crimes, the Japanese authorities stoop to such forgery of history.

Kim Sok Hyong: The Japanese textbooks grossly distort many facts regarding the early relations between Korea and Japan and the influence the Three Kingdoms (Koguryo, Paekje and Silla) exerted on the development of Japanese history. One of these typical examples is that they repeat the outdated theory of Miyake in Mimana. As everybody knows, this theory is a preposterous sophistry that in order to colonize Kumgwangaya (the Japanese call it Mimana) situated on the Rakdong River area in the 4th to the 6th century A.D., Japan which existed mainly in the Yamato district (Nara Prefecture) set up a ruling body calling Miyake there and made Paekje and Silla their dependencies.

Japanese reactionary historians argue that the Yamato regime governed the southern part of the Korean peninsula. But the fact was contrary. In those days the people of the Three Kingdoms made an active advance into the Japanese islands. And they established small states in Japan, and after a unified government was set up in Japan the people from Korea, Paekje in particular, had an overwhelming influence in the government. In a nutshell, the

early relations between Korea and Japan were characterized by the brisk advance of Koreans into the Japanese islands and their role as a pioneer in the development of Japanese history.

Chon Jun Hyon: Japanese imperialism ballyhooed about the said reactionary theory during the Meiji years while making preparations for aggression in Korea. It was systematized as an established theory by Japanese venal historians.

Kim Sok Hyong: Japanese textbooks preposterously distort even the contents of the inscription on the monument of the mausoleum of King Kwanggaeto of Koguryo on the basis of the wrong argument that Japan ruled the southern part of Korea. The inscription mentions the famous incident connected with Japs in 391. The subject of the inscription is not Japan but Koguryo. However, Japanese textbooks interpret the inscription in such a distorted way that Japan defeated Paekje and Silla and made their peoples its "subjects". The monument was erected to praise the exploits performed by King Kwanggaeto during his lifetime. So, the inscription cannot laud the military actions taken by Japs. The subject of the inscription is not Japan but Koguryo and the military actions it mentions mean those of not Japan but Koguryo. And Japan on the inscription

means not the Japanese Yamato state advocated by Japanese historians but small Japanese states of the Paekje people in north Kyushu. Japanese militarists aim to justify historically their aggressive logic that in the past Japan made the Korean peninsula its colony and should re-dominate Korea as its colony because it colonized the peninsula in ancient times. That is why they vociferate so doggedly about the theory of Miyake in Mimana.

Pak Yong Hae: Japanese text-



books also distort craftily the influence of the Three Kingdoms on the development of Japanese culture. As stated previously, Koreans, especially the inhabitants in the southern part of Korea, emigrated to Japan in great numbers across the sea from before Christ. They went over to Japan with bronze and iron tools, and disseminated advanced metallurgy and agriculture in Japan such as the methods of making metal implements and raising paddy rice. In those days the people of the Three Kingdoms exerted such a great

influence on the development of Japanese culture that the natives of Japan called Korea with developed economy and culture the "field in the high sky" or "sky". And they called backward Japan a "country surrounded by fields of reeds."

This notwithstanding, Japanese textbooks attempt to deny the direct influence of the Three Kingdoms on Japanese culture. They claim that Chinese culture flowed into Japan through the Korean peninsula, and vaguely express Koreans as "people who came to Japan across the seas", thus avoiding the use of the word Koreans. This is an intolerable forgery of history.

Journalist: From what you said I can know that the Japanese authorities very gravely distorted and rigged up the ancient and medieval history of Korea through the revision of school textbooks. Would you please tell me about what their distortion of history is after.

Mun Byong U: It is as plain as a pikestaff. Through this forgery of history the Japanese authorities aim: first, to mar the independence and creativity of the talented Korean nation, describe Koreans as an inferior nation and distort Korean history as a history of subjugation, so as to emasculate the national independent spirit of the Korean people and inculcate national chauvinism in the minds of

Japanese youth so that they despise their neighbouring country and nation; second, to cover up or justify the crimes committed by the Japanese aggressors in Middle Ages and negate the influence other countries had exercised on their culture in a bid to imbue Japanese youth with ultranationalism and a sense of extreme national superiority.

The forgery of history by the Japanese authorities is the graver because it is a link of their political and ideological preparations to realize the Japanese militarists' old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

Pak Yong Hae: Japanese militarists should look squarely at reality and act with discretion. They should remember clearly that the Korean people are not what they used to be but a heroic people rallied rock-firm around the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Workers' Party of Korea on the basis of the immortal Juche idea under their wise leadership and a dignified people of a socialist power independent in politics and self-reliant in the economy and national defence.

Kim Sok Hyong: The Japanese authorities should admit frankly their crime, the violation of the national dignity of the Korean and Asian peoples, and apologize to them for it. And they should right without delay the historical facts they distorted.

We Denounce US Imperialism

US Imperialist Occupation of South Korea—Main Obstacle to Establishment of Confederal State

The great leader President Kim Il Sung's proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its ten-point policy receive unreserved support of Koreans at home and abroad and arouse wholehearted sympathy from the world's people, as the days go by.

The south Korean people and overseas Koreans speak highly of the proposal as a "beacon that illumines the road for the nation" and a "reunification charter that inspires 50 million compatriots." Now, they are waging a widespread struggle to democratize south Korean society and reunify the country.

The world's progressive people and wide public fully support the proposal, expressing strong solidarity with the struggle of our people for reunification. All the facts clearly prove the propriety and invincible vitality of the proposal.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties."

The new proposal made by the great leader President Kim Il Sung clarified all matters related to the founding of a unified state—principles and ways and means of founding a confederal state; its character and function; responsibilities of a unified government and regional governments and their relations; the name of the confederal state and its policy.

The proposal for founding the Democratic

Confederal Republic of Koryo is the most patriotic reunification programme which defines it as the supreme task to hold fast to the Chajusong of the nation, and subordinates everything to the carrying out of this task.

A nation is a solid group of people formed through a long history and a unit of social life. Individual classes, social strata and people form part of the nation. As people lead their life in a national state as a unit, the Chajusong of each class or individual can be guaranteed only when the Chajusong of the nation is guaranteed; and if a nation is subordinated to others, the classes and individuals cannot but be in slavery.

Therefore, securing national Chajusong is the primary task for all countries.

It is known that Korea is divided into north and south by a foreign force. South Korea under US military occupation is a colonial military base of US imperialism and the sovereignty of the nation is grossly infringed upon.

Accordingly, the question of Korean reunification is, in essence, the question of terminating foreign domination and interference and achieving sovereignty on a nationwide scale. Nothing is more important and urgent than this question for our nation that has suffered from the agony of division for over 37 years.

The proposal for establishing the Confederal Republic is a unique reunification programme which brings the national problem to the fore and clarifies the shortest way to build a unified state based on the national idea and achieve the sovereignty of the nation.

This proposal fully reflects the fundamental interests of the Korean nation. It makes clear the solely correct way to defend dignity and sovereignty of the nation and to exalt the honour of Korea, never to be at the mercy of

others under any complex international situation.

This proposal also reflects impartially the interests of both north and south. It elucidates practical ways and means for the two sides to attain prosperity in a unified country; this is to be realized by refraining from infringement on or interference in each other's affairs, participating in the national government with equal rights and duties and put an end to the long-standing confrontation and antagonism.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is, indeed, the most realistic and reasonable proposal to achieve independent reunification of the country.

What is most important in founding the DCRK and reunifying the country is to get the US imperialist armed forces of aggression withdrawn from south Korea and terminate the US intervention in the domestic affairs of Korea. Because the occupation of south Korea by US imperialists is the main obstacle to the independent reunification of our country. They occupy south Korea, one half of our country, by force of arms; they meddle in the domestic affairs of Korea and trample underfoot the sovereignty of our nation and hamper reunification by putting up the "two Koreas" policy. They are engrossed in war preparations to intensify their colonial rule over south Korea and dominate the whole of Korea.

As long as the US imperialist troops of aggression are allowed to stay on in one half of the country, it is impossible to achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the country and form the Confederal Republic.

Within our nation there can be no unsurmountable obstacle to the reunification of the country. The different ideologies and systems existing in the north and the south cannot be such an obstacle to reunification. For the entire people are undergoing intolerable sufferings because of division and aspire for reunification. People with different ideas can live together in a country and, in actual fact, there are such instances. So, different social systems can coexist in a unified country.

The proposal for establishment of the DCRK envisages that the regional governments in north and south under the leadership of the unified confederal government will exercise regional autonomy respectively, retaining their ideologies and systems as they are, and follow an independent policy within the limits consistent with the fundamental interests and demands of the nation. This shows that difference in ideology and system existing in north and south cannot be any obstacle to the formation of the Confederal Republic. The main obstacle is US imperialist interference; it does not exist within our nation.

Once the US imperialist armed forces of aggression withdraw from south Korea and the US stops its interference in Korea's internal affairs, it will facilitate the solution of difficult problems in achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, which include: problems of abolition of military fascist rule in south Korea, social democratization, the easing of tensions between north and south and the removal of the danger of a new war.

It is none other than the US imperialists who have rigged up puppet governments in south Korea to enforce colonial fascist dictatorship, ruthlessly repress the south Korean people demanding democracy and reunification and step up preparations for another war.

When US troops are withdrawn and an end put to US imperialist interference, our people will achieve the union of north and south, found the DCRK and win the historic cause of national reunification.

US troops have no ground whatsoever for remaining in south Korea. Their occupation of south Korea only reveals the burglarious nature of US imperialism as the ringleader of aggression and war.

US imperialists must desist from the fantastic idea of remaining for ever in south Korea as colonial ruler and must quit there at once with all the lethal weapons.

No one on earth can break the iron will of our people to reject foreign forces and live freely in a reunified country.

Li Gwang Hui

US Imperialism Is Most Heinous Aggressor

In order to hoodwink the south Korean people and world public opinion, US imperialists have long since disguised themselves as "friends" of Korea and depicted their history of aggression fraught with crimes as a history of "amity" and "cooperation".

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"US imperialism is the Korean people's sworn enemy which has engaged in aggression against our country for over 100 years, ever since the intrusion of the USS General Sherman."

US imperialism is the most malignant imperialism in aggressiveness. It resorts to every conceivable means to commit aggression against foreign countries. Its heinous nature is revealed most glaringly in Korea.

America is our people's inveterate enemy which was the first Western power to stretch its crooked hands of aggression to Korea. In 1866 US imperialist aggressors brought in the armed pirate ship USS *General Sherman*, which intruded into the Taedong River in Korea, and fired guns and was engrossed in plunder and espionage activities.

Even after this ship received a severe punishment, US imperialism brought in other pirate ships and gravely infringed on our

national sovereignty through burglarious demands, blackmail and armed attacks. In 1871 five American warships were sent into the waters off Kanghwa Island to carry out a large-scale invasion.

Everybody knows that such repeated intrusions by US imperialists were not designed merely to carry out its "open-door policy" or to have "friendly and commercial relations" with us. They were gangster-like acts of aggression based on their miscalculation that the small country of Korea would easily be brought to her knees by threat of force. In this way the relations between the aggressor and the aggressed underlie the history of Korea-America relations.

The US imperialist aggression which started with the firing of guns emanates from their long-cherished ambition towards Korea.

With a covetous eye on Korea blessed with rich natural resources and an advantageous strategic position, since the 1830s they had repeatedly hatched plots and carried out espionage activities to commit aggression in Korea.

As they themselves bluntly declared then, US imperialist aggressors had a design from the outset to wring a "Far Eastern naval base" out of Korea in ac-

cordance with their Asia strategy and swallow her up in due course.

In 1882 US imperialism opened up the way of aggression by deceiving the feudal government of Korea into concluding the "Korea-US Treaty". This treaty was an aggressive, unequal and shackling treaty which accorded privileges to US imperialism only and imposed unilateral obligations on Korea. It is through this treaty that US imperialism set foot on Korea and exercised a number of privileges, including extraterritoriality and the most-favoured-nation treatment, thus building up its foothold of aggression in real earnest.

The surrender of Japanese imperialism in the Second World War offered a golden opportunity for US imperialism to realize the aggressive ambition it had long harboured towards Korea.

In September 1945 US imperialists crawled into south Korea under the guise of "liberators", and from the very outset, they revealed their heinous plan to swallow up one half of Korea. For this criminal purpose they declared south Korea a zone under their military occupation and enforced rigid military government. They forcibly dissolved the people's committees set up according to the unanimous will

of the south Korean people, and posed themselves as colonial rulers.

US imperialists made the inroad under the pretext of "disarming the Japanese armed forces" and occupied one half of Korea, which is not a vanquished nation, by force of arms and carried out military government arbitrarily. This was a monstrous aggression which openly violated the Korean people's will and international conventions and a burglarious encroachment on their sovereignty.

From the first days of their occupation of south Korea US imperialists were not "liberators" but aggressors. Their status remains unchanged even today when they have a puppet regime carry out colonial fascist rule.

South Korea's puppet regime is nothing but a camouflage for the colonial domination of US imperialism. It is a puppet rigged up and propped up by US imperialism for neo-colonialist rule; all powers in south Korea are still in the hands of US imperialists.

Imperialist avarice for aggression knows no bounds. Ruling the roost in south Korea US imperialists aim at north Korea according to their physiological needs as aggressors. To realize the aggressive ambition they had cherished since over a hundred years ago, they unleashed the war of aggression against it in June 1950 to swallow up the whole of Korea and perpetrated brutal massacre without precedent in

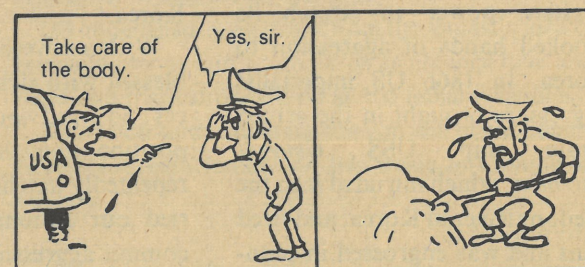
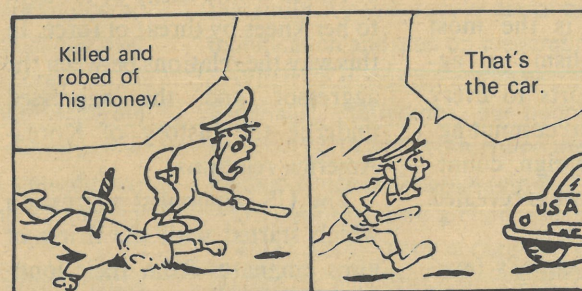
history. The war in Korea clearly proved to the world that US imperialism is the most malicious, cold-blooded and atrocious aggressor.

In spite of the shameful defeat they suffered due to the heroic struggle of the Korean people, US imperialists have not yet desisted from their aggressive ambition towards north Korea and are incessantly making armed provocations against it. Having proclaimed south Korea their "front defence area", US imperialists have turned it into the largest powder magazine and nuclear

base in the Far East, and are making frantic preparations for a fresh war of aggression. They claim that their war policy is a "protective" one but it is illogical that the aggressor should "protect" the south Korean people who are victims of aggression. They only protect their colonial rule and a tiny handful of puppets. With no amount of artifice can US imperialists erase the stark history of their aggression in Korea or cover up their true colours as heinous aggressors.

Li Cha Nam

Searchlight (in south Korea)



Independence, Friendship and Peace

Guinea Advances along Road to Economic Independence

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Since independence the Guinean people have vigorously advanced to build a genuinely independent and sovereign state, a prosperous socialist society free from exploitation, according to the revolutionary line set forth by the Democratic Party of Guinea, repelling the repeated subversive and sabotaging activities of the forces of imperialism and colonialism."

Through a protracted brave struggle the Guinean people won independence before any other peoples in West Africa after the Second World War. They are now striving to achieve economic independence under the slogan "Let's build an independent national economy with our own efforts and resources."

They are making great efforts, above all, to exploit and use inexhaustible domestic resources in their national interests. The government nationalized mines and companies owned by foreign monopolies and allots a great part of the state budgetary appropriation to the development of the mining industry. During the 1974-78 Five-Year Plan more than 50 per cent of the state

budgetary expenditure went to the mining industry. Existing mines and enterprises were reconstructed or enlarged and new ones built. The mining industry accounts for 87 per cent of the total value of industrial output and 95 per cent of foreign currency income. Work is on to find untouched mineral deposits. Some time ago a diamond deposit of one million carats was discovered in a river basin. A dressing plant will be built there. Gold, bauxite, iron ore, manganese and other minerals are also richly deposited in this country called the "treasure-house" of West Africa.

Guinea's bauxite deposit is the largest in the world; it is estimated at some 8,000 million tons.

Electric-power, textile and building-materials and other industries are being created or expanded to lay the foundations of national industry.

Energetic efforts are being made to develop agriculture and solve the food problem.

Taking into account the specific conditions of the country, the Guinean government is developing a mass movement to plant grain crops on a large scale under

the slogan of diversifying agriculture throughout the country. As a result, rice, maize and other grain crops began to be cultivated widely. The areas sown to them increased yearly and Guinea became one of African countries which raise grain crops on a big scale. A number of measures are also taken to boost the per-unit area grain yield.

The Guinean people are establishing state farms and agricultural cooperatives across the country and consolidating and developing them.

Necessary measures are taken to actively introduce advanced farming methods, carry out irrigation projects and mechanize farming operations.

Many agricultural technicians are trained every year and sent to the countryside.

The current Five-Year Plan pays primary attention to agricultural development so as to raise markedly the living standard of the rural population.

New, greater victory awaits the Guinean people who are striving to develop the economy many-sidedly, relying on domestic resources.

Myong Sun Sik

Fruit of Friendship and Cooperation

The Burmese people who are making a dynamic advance along the road of independence are achieving many successes in the struggle for attaining self-sustenance in the economy.

Recently, a tin refinery was built not far away from Rangoon, the capital of Burma.

The building of this refinery enables Burma to refine its abundant tin ore on its own without exporting it, thereby displaying quality tin on the international market, and also turn it to good account for building the economy of the country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"If non-aligned countries, developing countries, are to build an independent national economy successfully, they should tap their own potentialities to the maximum and, at the same time, strengthen economic and technical cooperation with other new-emerging countries."

Korea and Burma, both Asian countries, established friendly relations long ago and closely cooperate with each other because of the commonness of their past and of their present common aspiration to build an independent and prosperous new society.

The good relations of friendship and economic and technical cooperation between the two countries found their expression in the course of building the refinery.

This fine refinery was built in a brief span of time by the creative efforts of Burmese working people and our technicians who were sent to this country according to the agreement on economic and technical cooperation concluded between the two countries. Our technicians who valued the friendly and cooperative relations with Burma accelerated the construction of the refinery joining efforts with the Burmese builders.

They began the construction of the refinery in February 1981. In a little over half a year they nearly finished erecting the building of the refinery helping

and leading each other forward without sparing their efforts, talent and techniques and completed assembling the equipment in a matter of some 20 days.

As a result, the first crude tin was produced in January last year, on the meaningful 34th anniversary of Burma's independence, and in March the refinery's operation was announced.

In the course of operating the refinery productive capacity, the actual extraction rate and purity of products exceeded the planned indexes and the standard of per-unit consumption of raw material, fuel and other materials was cut down.

A Burmese official, who watched closely the whole process of construction of this refinery, said as follows:

"...This refinery, the first factory of friendship that was provided by the heads of state of the two countries, exceeded its capacity index already in trial operation. Korean technicians not only have a high technical level but set examples for others and are energetic...."

The course of building the refinery deepened the friendly feelings between the two peoples and showed clearly that if small countries joined their efforts they could do great things.

Today the Burmese people are celebrating the 35th anniversary of their country's independence amid the worthwhile struggle to carry out the 20-year long-term plan for the socio-economic development of the country which aims to raise their living standard twice, bring about balanced development of the economy and develop industry rapidly.

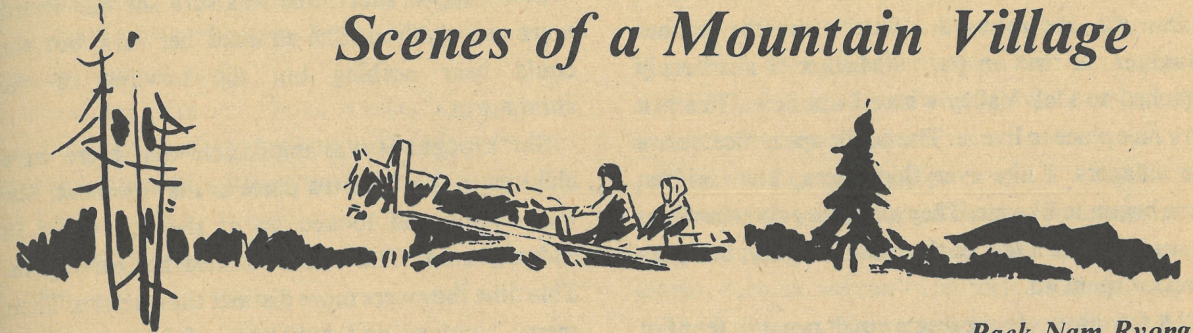
Our people warmly congratulate the friendly Burmese people on their national holiday.

In order to build Asia for Asians, a new independent and prosperous Asia, our people will further consolidate and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Burmese people.

Yun Yong Ik

SHORT NOVEL

Scenes of a Mountain Village



Paek Nam Ryong

1

Snowstorm roared through the forest in all its fury. It scudded pell-mell towards the ice-bound river, whirling snowdrift in eddies. Mountain peaks soared high on all hands, veiled in a mist of powdery snow.

Bag in hand, a woman was walking along a snowed-in track which ran between the mountain slope and the river's edge. She wore a woolen scarf well over her eyes. Huddling herself up, she trudged gaspingly through the snow. Frost formed over her mouth and nose. A lock of hair which had slipped out of the scarf was stiff and silvery. This made her look very old, though she was just over 50.

There were bold marks and hoofprints left by a sleigh and horse on the snow-clad road. Swept by snowstorm, the marks were fading quickly. The woman hurried on her way, afraid lest they might disappear completely. She dreaded that she might lose her way and could not arrive at the village before sunset. She wondered if there really was a cosy inhabited village and a school her daughter taught in at this out-of-the-way place. These thoughts would press in on her mind like the snowstorm. She felt freezing cold now.

She regretted that she had ignored the stationmaster's advice two hours ago. He was feeding a stove with firewood in his office, and said: "When it snows hard and snowstorm rages like that,

they do not so much as drive tractors because they may get caught in snowslide. You had best stay indoors and wait until the wind dies away."

His words were instructive to her who was a stranger to this part of the country. But she could not go back now.

A mountain bird came flying from nowhere and perched precariously on a sprig almost buried in snow. The woman felt pity for the bird. Even dry grass seeds had been blown away by the wind and everything was blanketed with snow, and the fowl was flitting about in quest of shelter. It reminded the woman of her daughter. "My girl is a fledgling," she thought. "I wonder if she could get along at a strange place away from me."

Her daughter had graduated from a normal college three months ago. She was happily excited, when she was packing up her things to go to her place of assignment. The woman had wanted to help her daughter with her education of children, but she could not. The daughter had been assigned to a school at a remote mountain village and had to leave her beloved town and mother. She looked gay and merry as if she was going to the seashore for fortnight's rest. And the mother had not heard from the daughter for two months.

"Teaching children must be not so simple and pleasant as she imagined in her college days," the mother thought to herself. "The mountain children may give her a hard time." And she had always

worried about her daughter and waited for her letter.

One day she received a letter from the teacher daughter. It read in part: "Mother, I am deeply attached to Oak Valley where I am now. This is a very nice place to live in. The landscape is nice, so are the villagers. I like everything here. The children have begun to like me. They all make good showings in study. Quite a few of them are naughty, but I am fond of them all.

"A few days ago we dug a small pond in front of the school and put some fish in it. We placed quaint crags by the pond. In the middle of the crags we stood a marble panel, on which are relieved the figures of two boys holding a book and a ball in their hands and a girl playing the *kayagum*. It isn't a very good job, but these figures reflect the desire of us teachers to develop the children into the excellent future masters of the mountain village, amply knowledgeable, morally impeccable and physically sound. The children will grow and finish school, and leave me at the school."

The mother could not read her daughter's longing for her between the lines. She was sorry for this and, at the same time, was overwhelmed with worries.

"She wrote that way intentionally for fear that I may worry about her. I wonder if she lives in a warm room and takes hot meals all the time. How could she be a good teacher away from home?"

The woman was so worried about her daughter that she was dying to see her abode, school and village with her own eyes. That was why she was making this long trip now.

The snowstorm raged unceasingly as if to harass an uninvited guest. The hoofprints became dots and, before long, were swept clean by the whirling snowstorm.

On the roadside there were clumps of hawthorn and grass. They were buried in snow but their tops were swaying in the wind. Now, they were markers for her to make her way. Her shoulder was aching. The bag containing fruits, candies and cakes was too

heavy a burden for her.

She stopped short. She was sure she had heard voices of children. She strained her ears, but she could hear nothing but the howling of the snowstorm.

She thought it was impossible that there were children in this deserted place at that moment. She was uneasy and looked up at the sun veiled in eddying snow. The voices reached her ears again. This time they were more distinct than before. Their merry laughter and gabbling softened her heart which had been numbed with anxiety and cold.

She looked over the river bank on her left. There was an overhanging cliff there and, from its base, smoke was curling up in thin clouds. A few children were seen standing on the frozen surface of the river, where snow was cleared off. They seemed to be spinning tops.

"What are they doing there of all places, building the fire?" she wondered. She was hugely delighted to come across the kids. She guessed that the village must not be so far away. She descended the slope holding the sprigs and made for the river.

The boys looked eleven or twelve years old. There was a hole as wide as the mouth of a water pitcher on the frozen river. A boy was seated for fishing, with the line cast over the hole. He wore a badger-fur cap pulled over his eyes and his expression was as serious as an adult's. Three other boys were sitting on their skis and roasted their hands over the fire burning on the ice. The ice was melted by the fire and the water trickled down the hole. Also, there were a bundle of firewood, a wicker basket and an ax.

"How frolicksome they are, angling in the depth of winter!" she clicked her tongue.

As they saw a stranger, the boys rose to their feet. The boy in the fur cap was cautiously holding the fishing line. He pushed back his cap over his forehead and looked up at the woman. He had small and intelligent eyes and a potato nose. There was a big mole by the nose.

"Grandma, please toast yourself at the fire," he

said, "Boys, put more wood on the fire." The boys had surprised and sympathetic looks at her, for her face was frosted and pale with cold. They made haste to carry out the task.

The woman hurriedly put down her bag, took off her gloves and warmed her numbed hands at the fire. Her hands nearly touched the flames, but they felt no heat.

"Watch out, grandma. Your sleeves will burn."

"Oh, my! Tut, tut."

"Where are you from, grandma?"

"From a faraway town."

"To visit our village?"

"You live in Oak Valley?"

"We do."

"I'm going there."

"To whose house?"

"You are such a prying boy."

It occurred to her that her daughter might be their teacher. So she answered in a roundabout way.

"Well, I'm going to the schoolmaster's."

"Really?! Hurray! Grandma, take off your shoes and warm your feet. It is still a long walk from here."

The youngsters tried to prevent the sparks from flying and screen her from the wind. The woman felt remorse for her lie but she consoled herself with the thought that she would have to meet the schoolmaster anyway.

As her hands warmed up, she felt warm all over her body. Out of curiosity she looked into the wicker basket.

"Oh, they are quite big!" she exclaimed in spite of herself.

There were two fishes in the basket, each of them as big as the palm of an adult's hand. They were covered with light-grey scales and had dark markings on their backs. She had never seen such fish on the seashore where she lived.

"Surely, you've caught them yourselves?"

"Why, you look, granny..." grumbled the potato nose.

The woman looked admiringly at the boy in the

badger-fur cap, who wouldn't turn his head to her, fishline in hand. His hands were frozen, red as a broiled crawfish. She felt sorry for him. The other boys had thick woolen gloves on but he was barehanded. She warmed her gloves over the fire and held them out to him.

"Put these on, my boy."

"I've got them, too," said the boy, giving a wink at the pocket on his padded jacket. "We mustn't put on gloves, because we can't feel their touch quickly."

The woman cast a curious eye into the ice hole. She could hear the water of the unfathomable river lapping the bottom of the thick layer of ice.

"Step aside, granny."

"Let me have a look."

"You mustn't cast a shadow here. Fishes gather in the sun."

"Gosh, they are doing quite a tricky business," the woman said to herself.

She was warming her hands over the fire, when the potato nose uttered a wild yell and slipped and fell on his back. His badger-fur cap flung off and rolled over the ice. He struggled to rise for a few moments, but he held a firm grip on the fishline.

His friends made haste to help the angler to his



feet. They were excited.

"Caught on the hook?"

"Lost?"

"The line is taut. Can't you see?" declared the potato nose triumphantly and started to pull the line, planting his feet firmly in a hollow.

The fishline shook violently, slapping the water in the hole. Presently, the line stuck to the wall of the ice and splattered water drops and ice bits, making a musical sound like a stringed instrument.

"Isn't it regan?"

"It's so wild, maybe it's char."

"No more guesswork before it's caught. It might slip away."

The potato nose reproached his mates.

But they were as excited as ever.

"Maybe it's mandarin fish."

"I wish it would be a big catfish."

"Humph, it's no better than carp."

"My father said carp is rare here in this river."

Suddenly, a glittering fish shot out of the hole and dropped on the ice, splashing water all over, a hook stuck to its back. It flopped desperately.

"This is *yarae* fish. Doesn't taste nice."

"It's not so big but so wild."

Their feverish excitement melted away like the snow.

"That's a winter fish. Must be very tasty. Good for health, too," the woman muttered to herself.

At this moment, a husky voice was heard overhead.

"Hey, you urchins! What the hell are you doing over there?"

On the riverside road along which the woman had trudged, there were a horse sniffing and puffing, and an old man seated deep in a sleigh, a fox-fur muffler around his neck. He was looking down over the river.

"Catching fish."

The boys replied in unison.

"You'll be caught by fish. Come up here this minute! The sun is setting."

"No, we won't. We must catch a carp."

"You are going to worry your teacher again."

"Grandpa, give this granny a ride in your sleigh."

"She's the schoolmaster's guest."

"Get in, aunt," the old man called to her in a gentle voice and, then, shouted at the children.

"You rascals, you must come back to the village before sunset."

The woman ascended the slope, hastily making her way through the snow to the old man, who would help her out of no man's land.

(To Be Continued)

World's Highest Labour Accident Rate

A recent issue of a Seoul newspaper said that the rate of industrial accidents in south Korea is "higher than in any other countries", and reported statistics for the period of three years from 1979 to 1981. The figures show that during the period over 4,100 working people were

killed and as many as 361,600 wounded or disabled or caught incurable diseases because of accidents. This means that some 330 persons were killed or wounded on a daily average. The newspaper pointed out that this exorbitantly high rate of accidents resulted from

the "primitive work conditions and the paralyzed facilities for prevention of accidents". The Chon Du Hwan clique and wicked entrepreneurs only intensify their exploitation of workers without taking any step for labour safety, thus causing so many accidents.



Do You Know?

Folk Games in Early January

Yuch game and seesaw are our folk games played on the first days of the New Year from ancient times.

Yuch game is played with four sticks (round-backed and flat-faced), usually by two persons or sides. The sticks are thrown in the air and the score depends on how they land. One face up makes 1 point; two faces up, 2; three faces up, 3; all faces up, 4; and all faces down, 5. The player moves his marker on the *yuch* board according to the points he makes. There are 29 positions on the board in all and the winner is the player who first finishes four rounds of the board with all four of his markers.

Seesaw is our folk game in which two women ride on opposite ends of a long plank balanced in the middle and go up and down alternately.

It is a jolly and interesting game our womanfolks have liked from of old.

It was played on the first days of the New Year, because it was a good winter outdoor sport and because it enabled all village womanfolks to gather and enjoy the New Year's Day together pleasantly.

It promotes harmony and concord between neighbours and is good for women's physical training.

Today it is a favourite national game with women.

Growth Rate of Industrial Output

Our industrial output rose by 19.1 per cent on an annual average between 1957 and 1970, and socialist industrialization was admirably carried out in a short span of 14 years.

Our industrial output grew by 15.9 per cent a year from 1970 to 1979.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung

put forward the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1980.

When these objectives

are attained the total value of industrial output by the end of the 1980s will be 1,000 times that in 1946, and we will be able to produce only in 8 hours the equivalent of industrial output in 1946 (the year following Korea's liberation from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule).

Then our per-capita output of major manufactured goods will reach a very high level.

It is a law that the socialist economy develops steadily at a high rate.

Number of Tractors per 100 Hectares of Arable Land

The number of tractors increases daily in our countryside.

In 1979 the number of tractors serving agriculture was 7 in the plain areas and 6 in the intermediate and mountain areas per 100 hectares of cultivated land.

They were all made at home.

Farm mechanization has already entered the stage of completion.

At the Sixth Party Congress the great leader President Kim Il Sung set forth the task of bringing the number of tractors for every 100 hectares of cultivated land to at least 10 to 12.

Today we are striving to increase the number to 10 by 1984.

In the near future comprehensive farm mechanization will be realized in our country.



News

New Simple Electricity-Controller Proves Its Worth

Recently the glorious Party centre heard about a new electricity controller which was made and is used in Sadong District, Pyongyang and highly praised its makers and sent a letter of thanks to the district Party committee and factories and enterprises concerned.

This apparatus is accurate in operation, and is so simple in structure that it can be made easily anywhere.

It reduced the district's consumption of electricity by more than 18 per cent and enabled the district to put working life on a more regular basis, raise labour

productivity and increase production much more than before it was introduced.

This apparatus, which makes it possible to effectively use electricity and normalize production, is widely introduced in all sectors of the national economy.

Efficient Large-Sized Muck-Removing Machine

The Kaechon District Mining Equipment Repair Station made a highly efficient pump of a new type.

This pump is 30 per cent lighter than existing ones and it can reduce the consumption of elect-

ricity by 15 per cent and lift two-fold more water.

This three-inch and three-stage pump was produced without using some important materials and parts which had been used before, but it is highly efficient.

Drawing on such experience, this station is producing pumps of different sizes.

It is another great advance in developing our pump production technology.

Highly Efficient Pump of a New Type

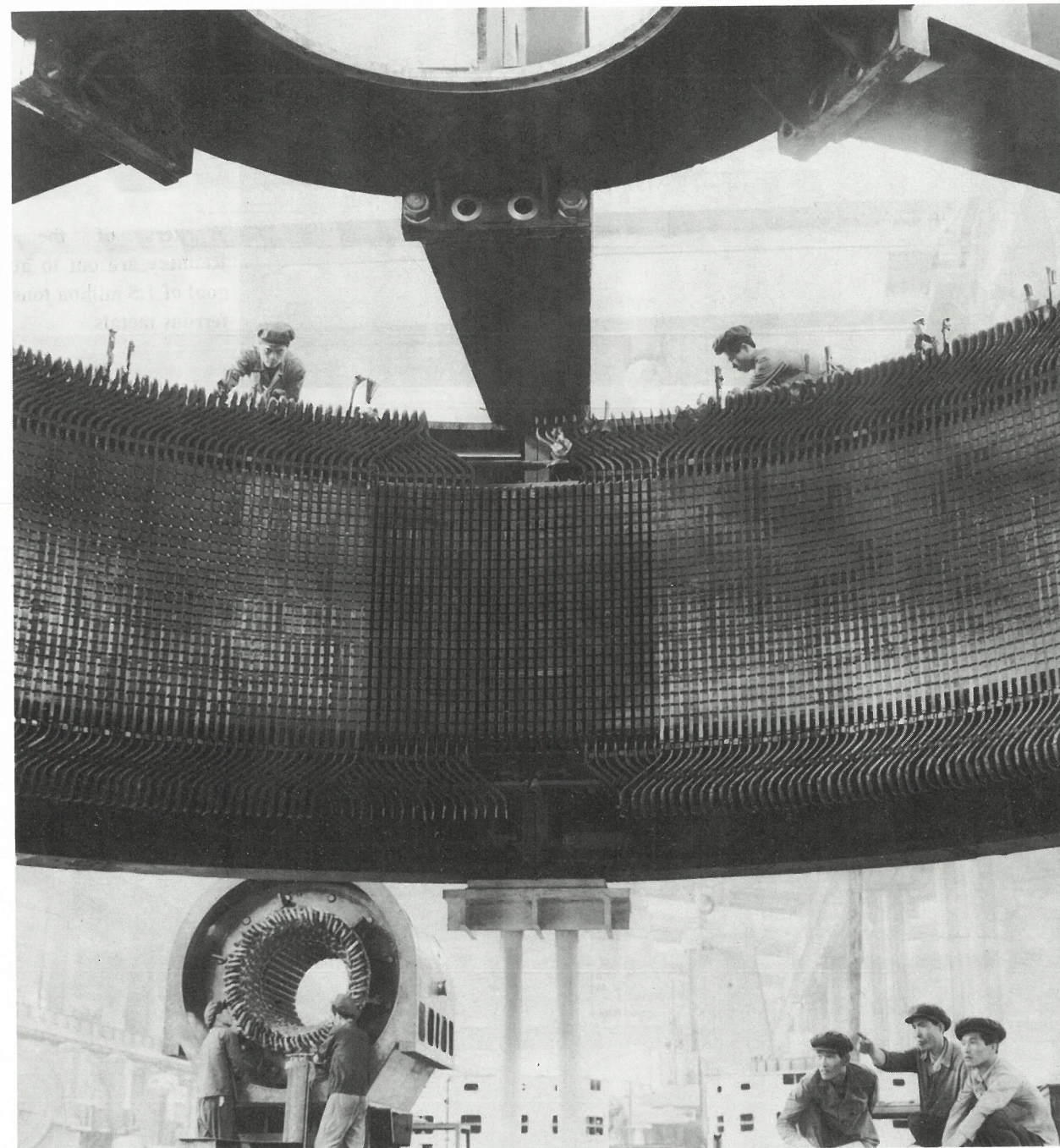
Some time ago workers and three-revolution team members of the Ragwon Machinery Plant made a modern, efficient large-sized muck-removing machine. This powerful machine can

dispose of 2,500 tons of muck per hour in the distance of 60 metres.

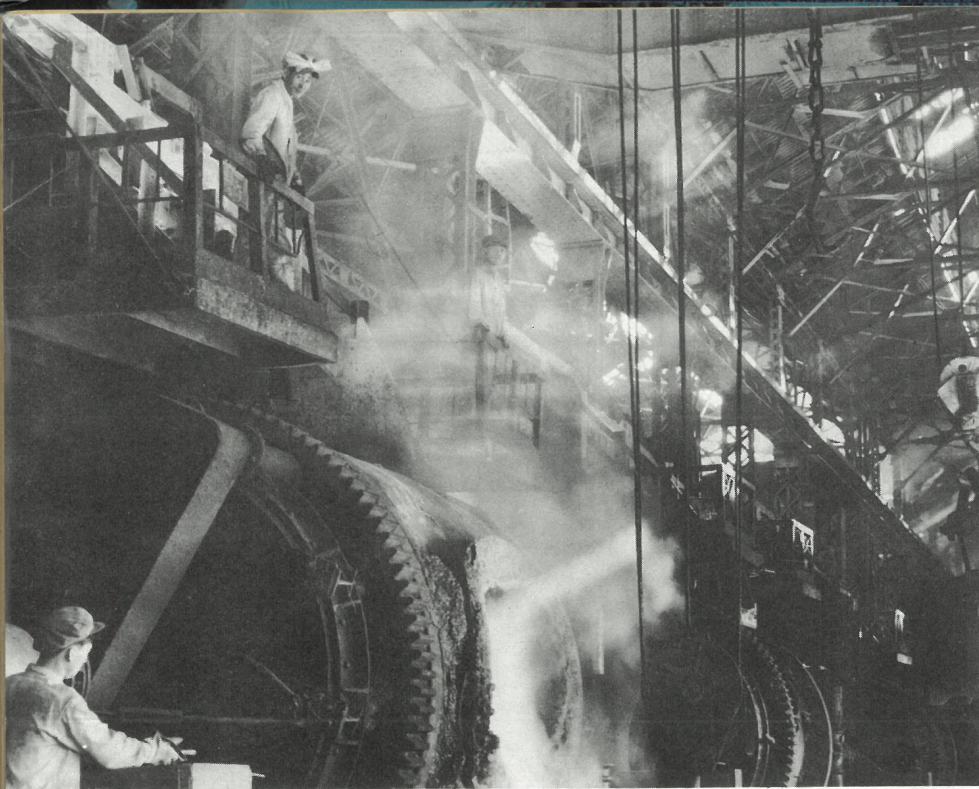
This machine is proving its greater merits in the nonferrous metal mines.

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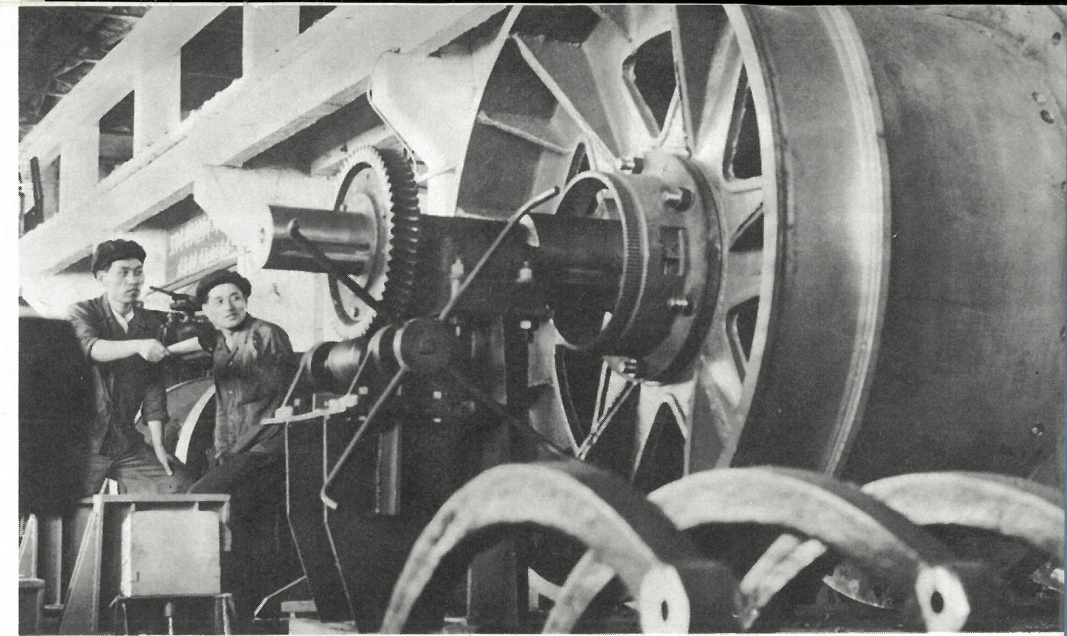
For Creation of the "Speed of the 80s"!



Workers of the Taean General Heavy Machine Works step up the assembly of large-size generator

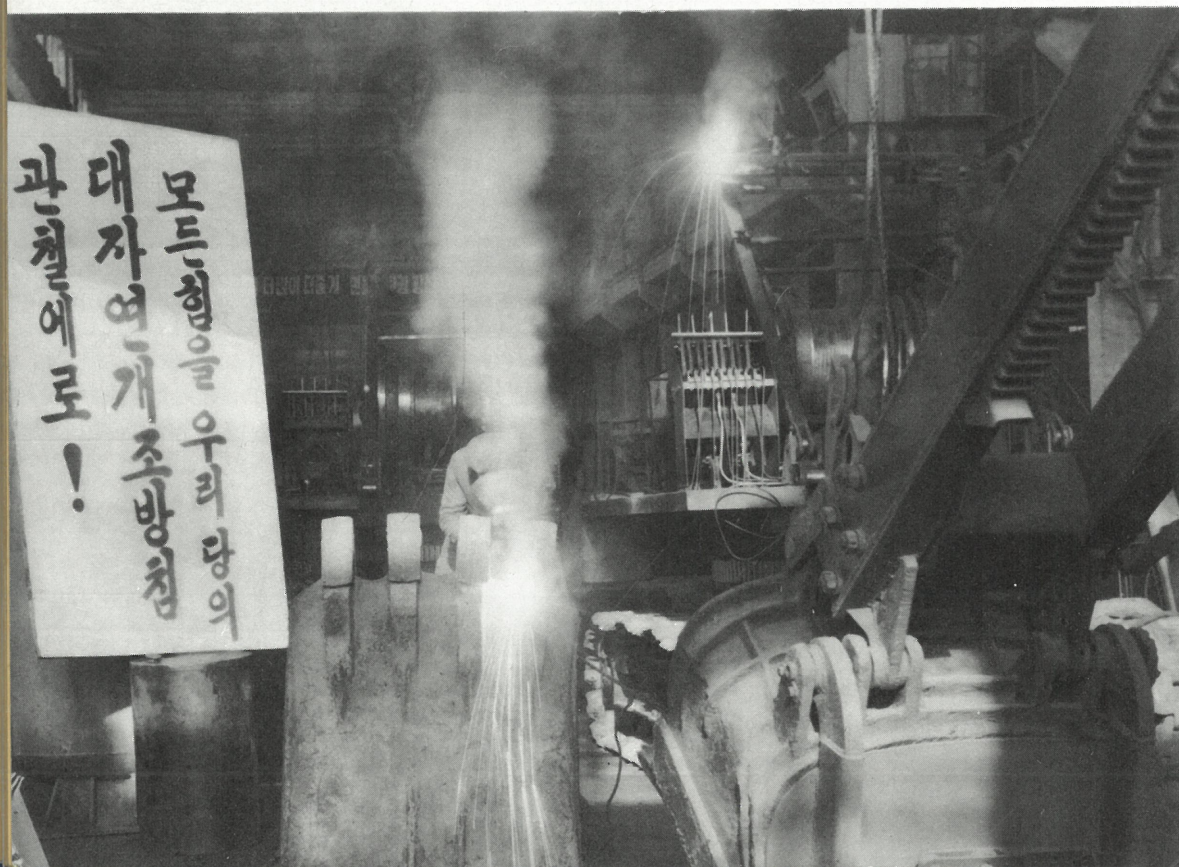


Workers of the Nampo Refinery are out to attain the goal of 1.5 million tons of non-ferrous metals

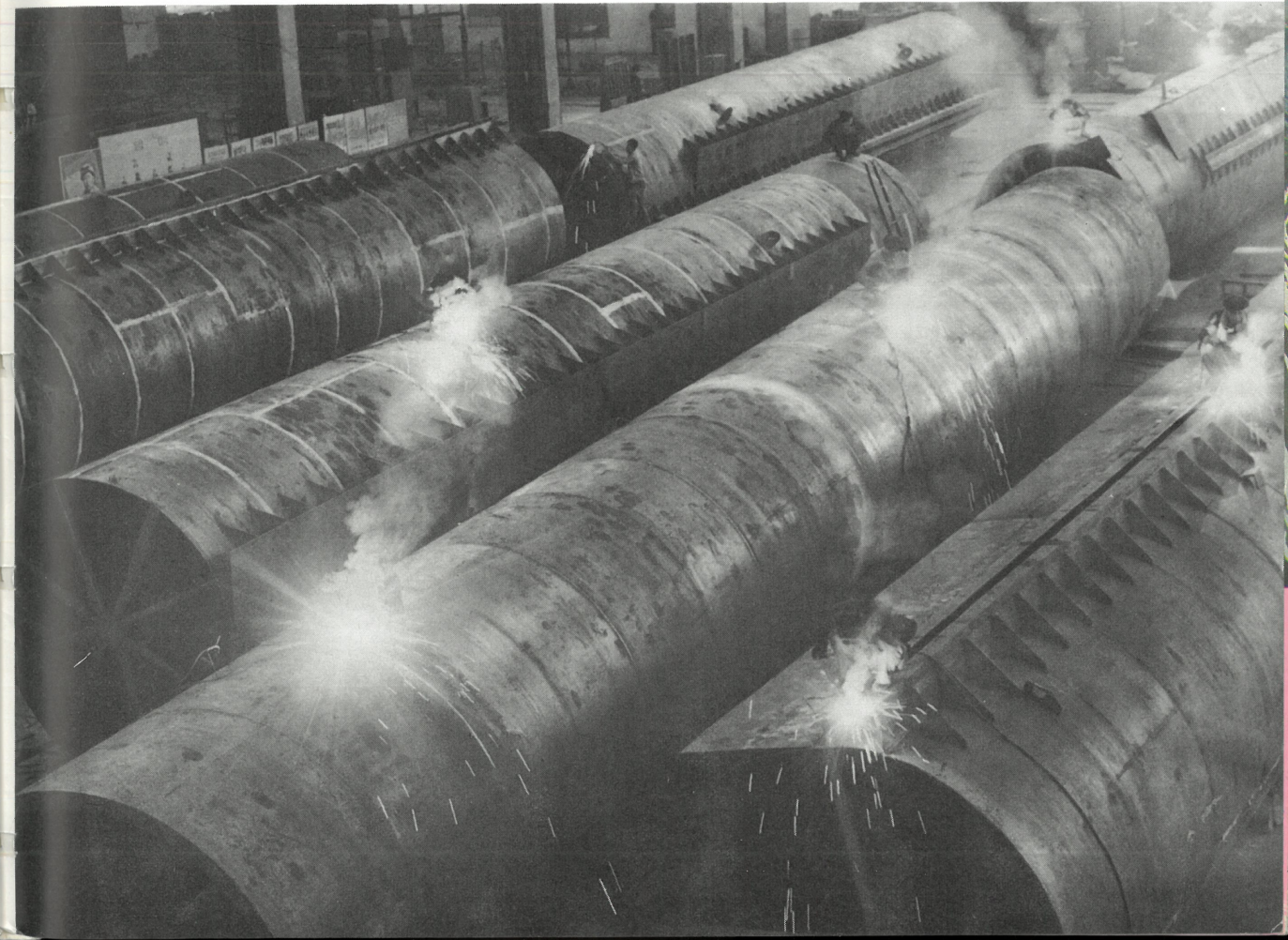


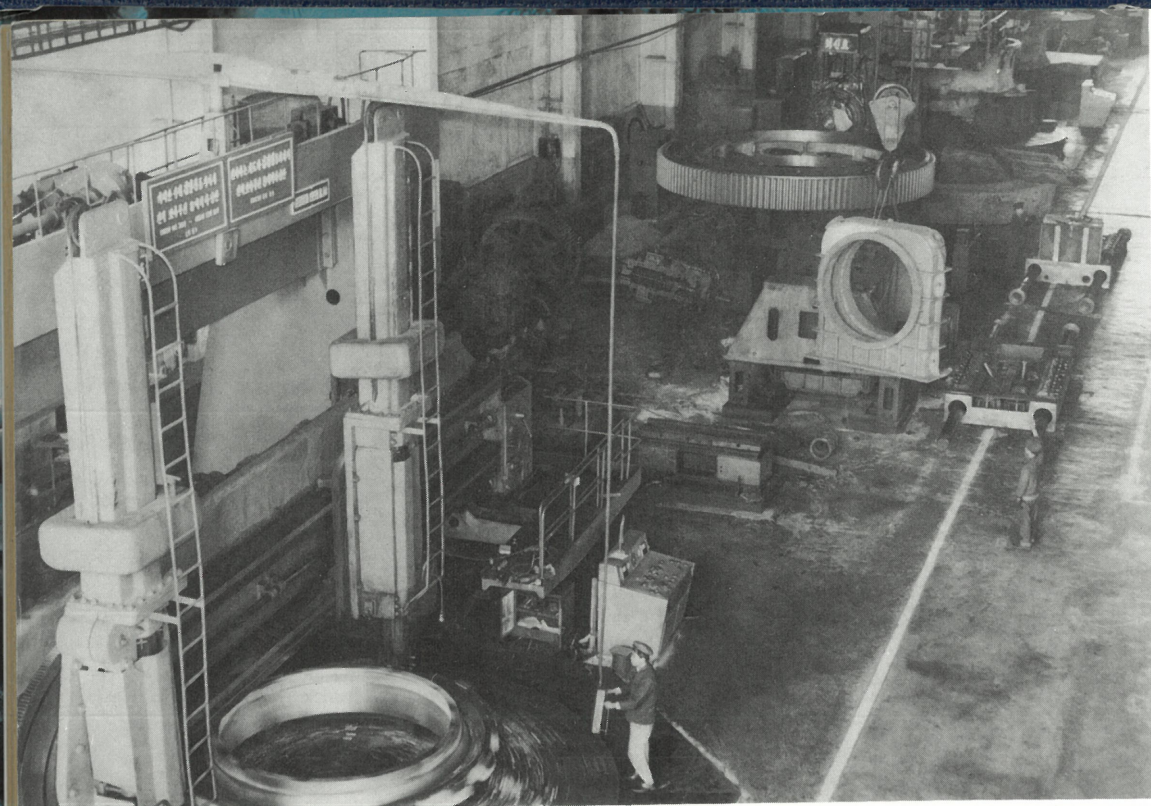
Workers of the East Pyongyang Machine Factory make mining equipment

The Ragwon Machine Plant effects innovations in the production of excavators



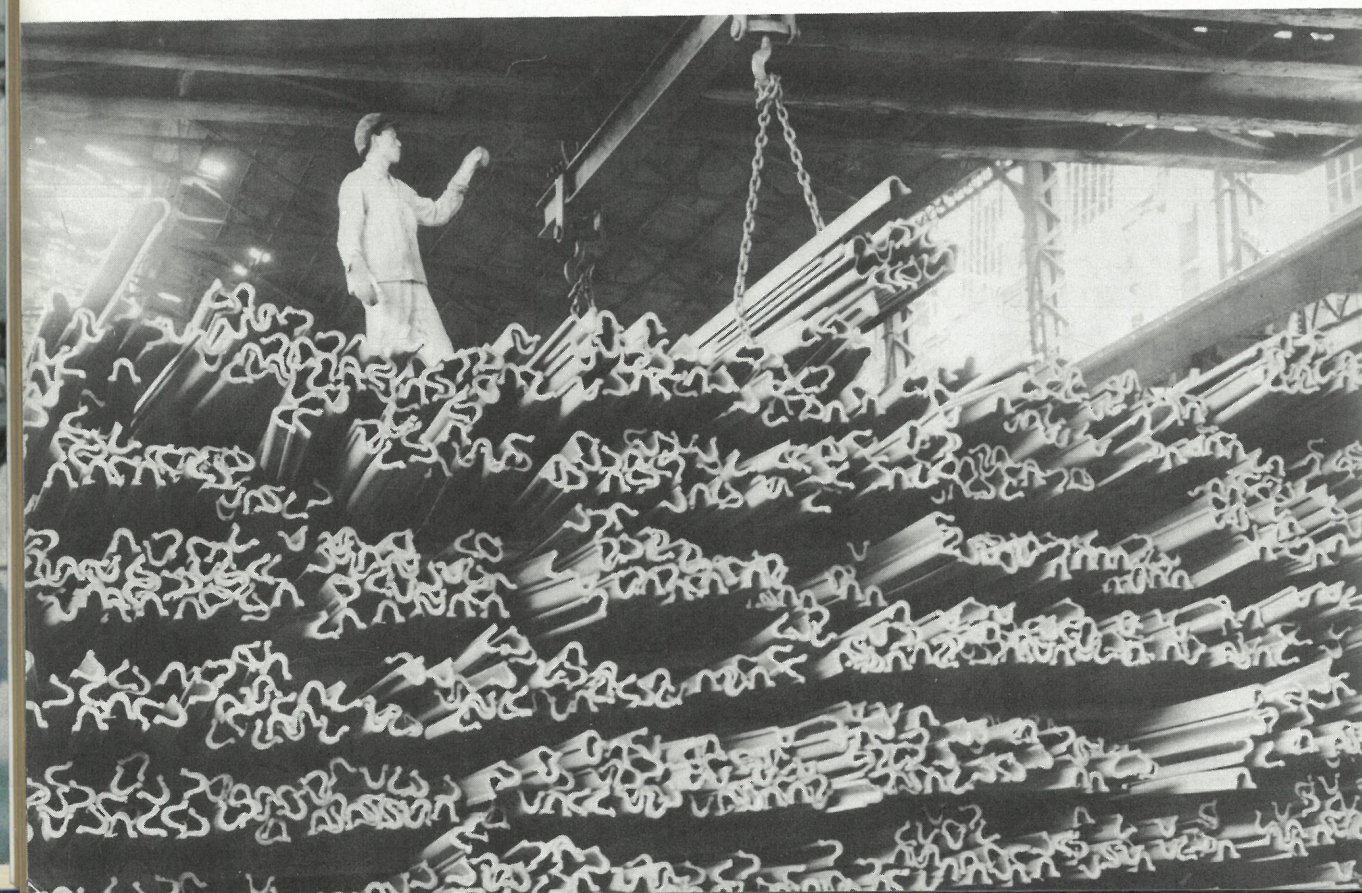
A revolutionary change is made in welding





The Ryongsong Machine Complex brings about innovation after innovation in the production of ordered equipment

Daily-growing demands for steel are satisfied promptly



Poster: All for creation of the "speed of the 80s"!

No. 13502



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